EXPIRATION OF LEASE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE" LTD.
NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
On and after January 1st, 1913, all communications to be addressed to the New Premises, Homjee Street, Elphinstone Circle.

THE
Bombay Gazette.
No. 55,883—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" IS
THE OLDEST AND BEST DAILY PAPER IN WESTERN INDIA.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 9-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1913				
22nd Feb.	EGYPT	8000	......	...
1st March	MOREA	11000	......	...
8th ,,	PERSIA	8000	......	...
15th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA ...	10500
19th ,,	† ARCADIA	7000	......	...
22nd ,,	MANTUA	11000	......	...
29th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
5th Apl.	ARABIA	8000	......	...
12th ,,	MOLDAVIA	10000	......	...
19th ,,	MALOJA	12500	......	...
26th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000	......	...
10th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA.	10500
17th ,,	PERSIA	8000	......	...
24th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
31st ,,	MANTUA	11000	......	...
7th June	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
14th ,,	ARABIA	8000	......	...
21st ,,	DELTA	8000	MOREA	11000
28th ,,	INDIA	8000	......	...

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on the day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

† INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 19th MARCH 1913, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE. "A" rate.	SINGLE. "B" rate.	RETURN. "A" rate.	RETURN. "B" rate.
To Marseilles	Rs. 594 or	Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or	Rs. 742-8
To London	,, 627 or	,, 528	,, 940-8 or	,, 792

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.
Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S

CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE).

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for

MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL, &c.

SPRING 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1913.	Leave Karachi, 1913.
*City of Glasgow	5229	3 March	1 March
City of Karachi	5566	15 ,,	......
City of Athens	5594	......	18 ,,
City of Vienna	4672	......	26 ,,
City of Marseilles	8800	......	5 April
City of Vienna	4672	9 April	......
*City of Lahore	6875	16 ,,	14 ,,
City of Benares	6973	......	23 ,,
†City of Agra	4805	4 May	......
*City of Birmingham	7175	7 ,,	5 May
*City of Sparta	5415	17 ,,	15 ,,
City of Manchester	5551	......	21 ,,
City of York	7810	......	31 ,,
Trafford Hall	5321	......	12 June
City of London	9000	......	19 July

* Calling at Bombay, for PASSENGERS ONLY.
† These are "B" class steamers.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,001	439	809
Liverpool	605	957	432	704

Most of the large Passenger Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employes, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced stewardess, except "B" class.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE of CHARGE, except "B" class.

The fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay—Messrs. El. Bates and Sons Agency.
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA OR BALTIMORE

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.
INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,
Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via
Lhasa	2184	Friday 21st Feb.	‡ 6 a.m.	direct.
Liuga	2185	Mon. 24th Feb.	11 a.m.	*P.D.& C.M.
Kola	1205	Thurs. 27th Feb.	9 a.m.	† C.M.

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.
† Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly).

S.S. "Kola", 1,205 tons, on Thursday, 27th Feb., calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mohomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)

S.S. "Barala", 3,148 tons, on Thursday, 20th February, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Gwadar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA
(Fortnightly).

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
*Pentakota	3418	Thursday, 20th February.
†Pundua	3305	,, 6th March.
*Palamcotta	3413	,, 20th ,,
†Lindula	3358	,, 3rd April.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
†Calls at Lamu, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "Lightning", 3,315 tons, on or about 22nd February.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
20th February, 1913.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Gablonz	8000	G. Gillhuber	1st Mar. 1913.
Habsburg	3979	F. Seberich	16th Mar. ,,
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st April ,,
Semiramis	3999	P. Pavissich	16th April ,,
Gablonz	8000	G. Gillhuber	1st May ,,
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th May ,,
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June ,,

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
Vorwaerts	5990	R. Dannecker	6th March.
F. Ferdinand	6046	P. A. Leva	28th March
Austria	7588	D. Cosulich	28th April.

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES
ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs.	500
To Trieste or Venice and back	,,	750
To London via Trieste	,,	579 to 641*
To London via Trieste and back.	,,	903 to 1038*

SECOND CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs.	350
To Trieste or Venice and back	,,	525
To London via Trieste	,,	429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back.	,,	683 to 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs.	450
To Trieste to Venice and back	,,	675
To London via Trieste	,,	529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back.	,,	833 to 963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS

ELECTRIC FANS and LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
China	5017	N. Gianovich	9th March, 1913

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.
52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

PAINTS

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

The best quality of Paints and Oils manufactured by

MESSRS COLTHURST & HARDING,
of London & Bristol,

can be obtained from all Bazar Dealers.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary, Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY RACES

(BIG MEETING.)

THERE are no better Field Glasses in the world than those known as the GOERZ TRIEDER and the EMIL BUSCH BINOCULARS.

They are made for the Marine Service, for the Field and for the Theatre. Wonderful qualities, and the most extensive field of view, make them transcendentally perfect for use on the Race Course. They are as different to the ordinary field glass as a diamond is to a bit of glass.

There are many imitations of these excellent Prism binoculars offered under strikingly fancy names intended to conceal their origin, but which only prove their illegitimacy and orphanism. Such imitation may be accepted as mere contrivances manufactured solely to serve as "Catchpennies."

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS & OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.

EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.

HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.

ALMONDS and WALNUTS (Italian) in soft shell; MALAGA RAISINS, and DESSERT SMYRNA FIGS in boxes; and ITALIAN HAZELNUTS.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.

Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

MONGINI BROTHERS CAKE SPECIALITIES.

From 1lb. and upwards may be had Fresh daily if ordered before 9 a.m.

GATEAU YOLANDA—(a Lemon Tea Cake.)
GATEAU CAPRICE—(Chocolate Flake Cake.)
GATEAU CONVERSATION—(Custard Cream Cake.)
GATEAU NOISETTE—(Hazelnut Praline Cake.)
GATEAU JAPONAIS—(Pineapple Iced Cake.)
GATEAU MOKA—(Coffee Cream Cake.)
GATEAU IDEAL—(Cream Pastry Cake.)
GATEAU FLAMANDE—(Lemon and Almond Cake.)
GATEAU SUBLIME—(Very light apricot-flavoured Cake.)
GATEAU St. HONORE—(Whipped-cream Cake.)

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET.

Telephone No. 325. Telegram.—MONGINI, Bombay

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times for all phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, &c., whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excesses, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who had so recently seemed played out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground. Registered Trade Mark, "VETARZO."

Sole Proprietors: THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., GOSPEL OAK, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons infringing the Proprietors' rights.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on certain vitally important matters with which every young man should be acquainted. Post free in plain sealed envelope on receipt of Postal Order sixpence from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Agents for South Africa; LENNON LTD. (all Branches). Agents for India; TREACHER & CO. LTD., BOMBAY.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Amritsar
Bangkok
Batavia
Bombay
Calcutta
Canton
Cebu
Colombo
Delhi
Foochow
Hamburg
Hankow

Hongkong
Iloilo
Ipoh
Karachi
Klang
Kobe
Kuala Lumpur
Madras
Malacca
Manila
Medan
New York

Penang
Puket
Rangoon
Saigon
Seremban
Shanghai
Singapore
Sourabaya
Thaiping
Tientsin
Yokohama

Correspondents in all the Principal Cities of the World.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours 10-30 a. m. to 4 p. m.
SATURDAY 10-30 a. m. to 2 p. m.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES AT:—
Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID UP	£ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI Esq. (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.
Sir DINSHAW M PETIT, Bart,
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
(incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	,,	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. p. a. from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent p. a., for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	... Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	... ,,	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS...	... ,,	17,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien
Bombay
Calcutta
Changchun
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Hongkong
Honolulu
Kobe
Liaoyang
London
Lyons
Los Angels, Cal. U. S. A.

Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Peking
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo
Harbin (North Manchuria)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS
ESTABLISHED 1758.
Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP	£400,000
RESERVE	£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 950,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Bombay,
Madras,
Karachi,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Delhi,
Cawnpore,
Tuticorin,

Cochin,
Chittagong,
Rangoon,
Mandalay,
Colombo,
Kandy,
Newara-Eliya,
Aden (Camp.)
Aden, (Steamer Point)

Zanzibar,
Mombasa
Nairobi,
Nakuru,
Kisumu,
Jinja,
Kampala,
Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141.
BOMBAY.

RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Capital authorised.	Rbls.	55,000,000	
do. subscribed.	,,	45,000,000	
		100,000,000	=say £4,745,000
do. subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Govt. Kouping Taels.		3,500,000	=say £ 455,000
Reserve Funds ..	Rbls.	23,300,000	=say £2,455,000
			£7,655,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.
LONDON OFFICE:—64, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askhabad
Bakou
Batoum
Bokhara
Bombay
Calcutta
Chefoo
Colombo

Hankow
Harbin
Hongkong
Karachi
London
Moscow
Newchwang
Odessa

Paris
Peking
Samarkand
Shanghai
Tientsin
Vladivostock
Yokohama

And numerous other Branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent. per annum on balances up to Rs. 1 lac, above that by special arrangement. Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security, and all description of Banking business transacted.

G. B. ADAMSON,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	17,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£	1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCES.

Amoy
Bangkok
Batavia
Bombay
Calcutta
Canton
Colombo
Foochow
Hamburg
Hankow
Harbin
Hongkong

Ipoh
Johore
Kobe
Kuala Lumpur
London
Lyons
Malacca
Manila
Nagasaki
New York
Peking
Penang

Rangoon
Saigon
San Francisco
Shanghai
Shanghai Hongkew
Singapore
Sourabaya
Taipeh
Tientsin
Tsingtau
Yokohama
Yloilo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

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Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID	£29,500,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	13,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,550,000
BONUS DECLARED	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent. (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information, apply to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
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BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE LATEST DEVELOPMENT IN LIFE INSURANCE FOR EUROPEANS RESIDENT IN INDIA

THE

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY

offer Policies at Minimum Cost with Maximum Benefits.

For Particulars of New Schemes apply to

KING KING and Co.,
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KING'S BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 4,00,00,000

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply

R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.
Oriental Building, Bombay.

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE O

RESULTS FOR 1911.

Policies issued ...6,551 for 3¼ Crores of Rupees
New Premiums (1911) ... 16 Lakhs
Annual Income 2¼
Assets ... ... 16 ,, ,,
Total Payments under Policies ... ...
Actuarially Certified Profits for Quinquennium ending December 31st, 1910 ... 63 Lakhs ,,

CALL FOR LATEST PROSPECTUS.

WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.

Indian Lives at European Rates.

Assurances, Old Age Pensions, Children's Endow-ments, &c., &c.

Apply—

CROFT MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon.
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ACCIDENT INSURANCE

HAVE YOU A POLICY OF THIS DESCRIPTION?

IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
the Branch Managers of the
NORWICH and LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

PLEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN THE INSURANCE COLUMN.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

ISSUE OF £5,000,000 OTTOMAN TREASURY BONDS.

THE COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, Bombay, are prepared to receive FREE OF COMMISSION, all subscriptions to the above Treasury Bonds.

L. COMBE, Manager,
Esplanade Road,
Bombay.

SALE OF JEWELS.

A NUMBER of VALUABLE DIAMONDS, EMERALDS, WATCHES, and other MISCELLANEOUS JEWELRY, which is to be SOLD on behalf of the Estate of a deceased Nobleman of Hyderabad Deccan, can be seen and purchased at Nepean House, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 26th, and 27th February, from 12 o'clock noon till 4 P. M.

B. EGERTON, C. I. E.,
Controller General of Paigahs,
Hyderabad.

THE SIMPLEX MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the STATUTORY MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at Sir Shapoorji B. Broacha's Office, Apollo Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of February, 1913, at 4-30 P. M., (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report.
2. To appoint Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

D. M. WADIA & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 20th February, 1913.

NOTICE.

THE Abkari OPIUM, and HEMP DRUGS CONTRACT of the Gwalior State shall be auctioned during the second week of April, 1913, for each Pergana separately for a period of one year. The auction will be held in the office of the Commissioner of Customs and Excise, Gwalior State, Moti-Mahal, Gwalior. Full particulars about auction would be obtained on application from the office of the Commissioner of Customs and Excise Gwalior State, Gwalior.

GAJPAT RAI,
Muntazim Bahadur,
Commissioner of Customs and Excise,
Gwalior Government,
Gwalior.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club, will be held in the Club House, on THURSDAY, the 27th February, 1913, at 6-30 P. M.

E. ALLAN WILLIAMS,
Honorary Secretary.

25th January, 1913.

HOCKEY.

THE AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT, 1913.

THE AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT this year will START on MONDAY, 31st March, 1913.

ENTRIES CLOSE, on SATURDAY, 15th March, 1913.

Drawing will take place at the Gymkhana on MONDAY, 17th March, at 6-30 P.M., and all Teams entered, are invited to send a representative.

Entrance Fee, Rs. 25.

The Winners are entitled to hold the Aga Khan Cup and the Runners-up the Smith Challenge Shield for one year in India.

Gold and Silver Medals will be given to the Winners and Runners-up respectively.

Secretaries of Gymkhana and Regimental Teams are requested to let the Undersigned know the names of their players before 8th March, in order that the arrangements may be made for their accommodation if possible.

Entries should be sent as soon as possible with fee to the Undersigned.

Rules 1912-1913.

E. L SIM,
H. E. LEES,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, Bombay
Gymkhana.

Bombay, 11th February, 1913.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. MULJI SHAMJI, as the sole surviving Administrator of the estate of VASSONJI SHAMJI and Mr. MADHOWJI VIRJI, as the proving executor of the Will of MOWJI SHAMJI, both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, have contracted to SELL the property hereinafter described to our client. All persons having any claim against the said property by way of inheritance, charge, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, trust, or otherwise, howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned, at their Office, No. 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed after the expiration of the said period without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground situate, lying and being at Hornby Road within the Fort, and in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, known as Lot No. 5, on the Esplanade, containing by admeasurement 635 square yards or thereabouts, with the messuages, tenements, or buildings standing thereon, and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 57, New No. 15992, and New Survey No. $\frac{1}{8466}$ and assessed by the Collector and Assessor of the Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 3278, and Street Nos. 66-68, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by Lot No. 4, in the occupation of Bhimji Girdhar, on or towards the East by the Hornby Road aforesaid, on or towards the West by a back Street now called Ravelin Street, and on or towards the South by a side Street, also called Ravelin Street, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Vendor's tenants.—Dated this 13th day of February, 1913.

EDGELOW, GULABCHAND, WADIA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

EXPIRATION OF LEASE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the office of the "Bombay Gazette," Ltd., is REMOVED to Homjee Street, Elphinstone Circle, where all communications from this date should be addressed.

By Order,
ROBERT HILL,
General Manager and Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

ON and from 1st March, 1913, the TIMINGS of PASSENGER and MAIL TRAINS on the G. I. P. System, will be ALTERED. For details see Sheet Time Table, exhibited at Stations.

Information can also be obtained from the Station Masters or from the Undersigned.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 19th February, 1913.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that IRANI BEHERAM NASHIRWAN RASNAVIA has contracted TO SELL to our client the property mentioned in the schedule hereunder written. All persons having claims against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, sale, or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 91, Meadow Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground land and ground redeemed under No. 128, dated 3rd March, 1910, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the East side of Khetwadi 5th Lane, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and ninety-three square yards and fifth-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 2022, New No. 9148, Old Survey No. 733, New Survey No. 5432, and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 1929, and Street No. 11, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the Sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the said Khetwadi 5th Lane, on or towards the North by the property of Abdul Hamid Heptulla, and on or towards the South by the property of Cavasji Jivanji, and which premises are in the occupation of the said vendor and his tenants.—Dated this 19th day of February, 1913.

MANSUKHLAL JAMSETJI HIRALAL & Co,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.

AGENTS AT DELHI.

KING, KING & Co., 1, Kashmir Gate.

HOUSE, Bazaar and Dhobie Account Book for 12 months, with Servants' Diary, Wages Table, Recipes, Instructions and Will Form by G. L. CHARD, 6th edition, revised. Price Rs. 1-8. No. 5 dept. A. and N. Co-operative Society Ld., Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column,

RATES. (Cash only). Not exceeding three lines Re. 1. Each succeeding line, Annas 8, Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"A PERFECT DAY" BY CARRIE JACOBS-BOND.—One of the most tuneful, pleasing and singable American ballads. Published in Keys to suit all voices. Rs. 1-4 per copy.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Piano and Music Dept., BOMBAY and POONA.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is, therefore, able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation give for all sorts of Printing Work Binding, Stationery etc.

GAZDAR AND CO.—MERCHANTS and CONTRACTORS, Church Gate Street. Large Stock best English and Italian flooring, Dado Wall Tiles, Majolica Mosaic, Hand Brand Cement, Marble, Lavatory Basins Closets, Bath Tubs, etc.

LOST, at Mahaluxmi Racecourse, a SMALL GOLD EYEGLASS curved rim. Finder will be Rewarded. Box No. 260, care of "Bombay Gazette."

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes — 9¼ inch by 4¼ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9¼ inch by 4¼ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 8 per 1,000 6 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Re. 2½ per thousand If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette," Limited, at Homjee Street, Fort, Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 419, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10,

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5,

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

TO-NIGHT,

THE COURTNEYS.

—:o:—

MISS MAUDE COURTNEY,
Famous American Comedienne.
For 37 Weeks, the Star at the Palace Theatre, London,
And
The Original Singer of
The Honeysuckle and the Bee.

MR. HARRY C. COURTNEY,
American Story-Teller.

—:o:—

Victor Hugo's Immortal Masterpiece,
LES MISERABLES,
4th or LAST EPOCH
in Three Parts.
Introducing the Romance of
MARIUS
AND
COSETTE:
THEIR MARRIAGE.
A Scene in the French Revolution.
THE END OF JAVERT.
THE DEATH
OF
JEAN VALJEAN.

WINTER in the Upper Engadine.
A most beautiful representation of the
Land of Snowfields.

The Inimitable Max Linder in
THE LIVING STATUE.

CINEMA DE LUXE.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Manager.............................Lew James.
LAST 2 NIGHTS! LAST 2 NIGHTS!!
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
At 6-30 to 8 30, and 10 to 12.
Enormous Success of
JENSEN & HIS VERSATILE ARTISTES.
TO-NIGHT!
"JENSEN"
in new and startling illusions, including Japanese Magic.
MISS IRENE BERYL
in her great "SLAVE DANCE."
THE WHARLEYS
will present 'Waltz Clog.'
GORDON RUBIE,
The Champion Whistler.
THE McCLEMONTS,
Acrobatic Dancers.
MISS IRENE DELMAR,
Fevio Comic & Impersonator.
OUR CINEMA PICTURES.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club. Fancy Dress Ball.
Zilla (A Gipsy Romance).
He did admire his Boo's, Trousers, Button and Brace.
Pathe's Gazette.
Two Hours' Show at Popular Prices.
Saturday next, Feb. 22nd, at 4 p.m. Sharp.
SPECIAL MATINEE FOR CHILDREN &
JENSEN'S FAREWELL PERFORMANCE.

MAIDANIA.

THURSDAY NIGHT,
CINDERELLA DANCE.
BAND OF THE 14TH KING'S HUSSARS.

SATURDAY, 22ND FEBRUARY,
BENEFIT NIGHT,
FOR THE
Capt. SCOTT'S MEMORIAL
MANSION HOUSE FUND.
Under the kind Patronage of
T. E. THE LORD AND LADY SYDENHAM:
H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S BAND
Kindly lent for the occasion,
AND
BAND OF THE 14TH KING'S HUSSARS.

Watch this space for important NOTICE.

RE: SATURDAY'S PROGRAMME.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE AND HALL OF VARIETIES,

SANDHURST ROAD.
RESIDENT MANAGER...............................NORMAN BARRINGTON.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT!
SATURDAY, 22nd FEB.—FIRST SHOW 7 P. M.,
Under the Distinguished Patronage of
T. E. LORD and LADY SYDENHAM.
PROGRAMME.
MAZDIE (THE EGYPTIAN WIZARD & ILLUSIONIST)
IN
THE INEXHAUSTIBLE SHAWL.
THE ARRIVAL OF ASNIE.
INVISIBLE SEEDS.
PHAEROE'S SILVER VASE.
THE WINE WONDER.
HORTICULTURE (extra ordinary).
ASTRALA.
OUR PICTURE PROGRAMME.
THE BULLY AND THE BATH ....(comic).
DEAUVILLE..(scenic).
ANIMATED GAZETTE.......................................(or the English Mail).
DEAD SEA FRUIT (DRAMA.)
THE DODGE THAT FAILED (comic).
PRICES AS USUAL.

THIS WEEK'S GREAT PICTURE.
MAGNIFICENT DRAMA
ADAPTED FROM
THE FAMOUS NOVEL
CHARLES DICKENS.
—:o:—
3 Parts.
4,000 Feet.
OLIVER TWIST.
A Perfect Production.
THE FINEST
BRITISH PICTURE
EVER PRESENTED
TO THE PUBLIC.
TO BE SEEN AT
AMERICA-INDIA.
CHARNI ROAD,
TO-NIGHT and EVERY NIGHT.
TIME and PRICES AS USUAL.

BE SURE
There is but only one
Remedy to cure MALARIA
AND THAT IS
Dr. "CARL'S"
AGUE SPECIFIC.
Messrs. M. T. MADON & Co., Manufacturing Chemists.
Sold throughout India.
Sole Proprietors:—
M. T. MADON & Co., Manufacturing Chemists,
Corner Shop, CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.
N.B.—Enquiries solicited from reliable up-country Chemists and Druggists where we have not been represented.

Do not risk your life by neglecting the first warning Nature gives of Fever. Stop the attack and preserve your health BY TAKING the cure, that has been tested by time
A LIFE SAVED.
BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS.
BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS
For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., Rs. 1-8 each.
BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER
is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each.
BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT
Cures ring-worm, Dhobiesitch, etc., in a day, Ans. 4 each.
Of all dealers, or of
DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.
DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.
The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from premature decay, or deficiency of the vital forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm: the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. Price 13½d. and 2s. 9d.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

Debilitated and Nervous Sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. Lawes, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

Agents for India: TREACHER & Co. LIMITED, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

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FOR SALE.

A COMFORTABLE VIS-A-VIS VICTORIA recently done up tyres in good order, additional hood for front seat, fitted for single or double harness. Price Rs. 650.

Also a set of double Cawnpore-English plated harness, cost Rs. 100 in July, 1912. Price Rs. 80 or offer.

Also a rubber-tyred buggy partly English built, suitable for 14-15 hand horse, sound but needs doing up, Price Rs. 350.

Also a sweet-toned piano (Marcks) in good order, Rs. 300, or offer.

Apply to R. D. PRIOR, Poona, or to Messrs. JAFFER JUSSUFF, East Street, Poona.

DURRIES, DURRIES, DURRIES.

FROM THIS FACTORY are matchless in strength, durability and colour, in spite of which moderate rates are guaranteed before buying elsewhere, write a card to-day for patterns.

THE BHAGWAN TENT FACTORY, AGRA, U.P.
(Branch Delhi, Tel. Tents.)

TOURING OFFICER'S TENT.

RECENTLY been invented by us, is so constructed as to suit in all respects, the Touring Officers and hunters. It is the lightest double fly tent, ever invented, 7ft. by 6ft., with a bath-room, ventilator, pockets. etc. Price Rs. 45 only. Full particulars on application to the

BHAGWAN TENT FACTORY Agra, U. P.
(Branch Delhi) Tel. Tents.

WANTED.

WANTED, MATES with Master's Certificates, for Red Sea and African Coast. Apply to

Messrs. COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROS.,
23, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED.—A TRUSTWORTHY and ENERGETIC CONTRACTOR for the sale and distribution of Newspapers. Deposit Rs. 200 required. Apply Box No. 562, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, by a young Englishman, BED-ROOM with use of sitting Room, with full Board, near the Cooperage or Apollo Bunder. Private family preferred. To occupy from March 1st onwards. Write with full particulars, stating inclusive charge to Box No. 121, care of this Paper.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY a Smart FOREMAN BINDER, speaking English. Apply with full particulars. Salary wanted etc., otherwise no application will be entertained to Box No. 595, care of this Paper.

WANTED AT ONCE, Eurasian (Female) to LEARN BOOK-BINDING, Experience Unnecessary. Apply to Box No. 855, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—2 FIRST CLASS PRINTING MACHINE MEN, those used to half tone and better Class Jobbing Work only need Apply to Box No. 468, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.

TO LET ON THE COOPERAGE.

THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bed-room with verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bath Room, Shower and W. C. Use of Dining-room, etc. Overlooking Sea and Improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate Apply Box 460, care of "Bombay Gazette".

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The following popular and well-known Brands of Whiskies from Messrs. ROBERTSON SANDERSON & Co., Ltd., LEITH, can be had wholesale from

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY, or retail from
MESSRS. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
and
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM ST., FORT.

Liqueur Scotch Whisky (as supplied to the Savoy Hotel and Restaurant Ltd.).
O.B.G. (Old Blended Glenlivet) WHISKY.
O.H.S. (Old Highland Scotch) WHISKY.
G.O.H. (Grand Old Highand) WHISKY.
SECOND TO NONE WHISKY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35 Marine Lines, Bombay.

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COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes:—

9½ inch by 4¼ inch...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9¼ inch by 4¼ inch...Annas 14 per „ *

*If printed on flap there will be an additional charg Rs. 8 per 1,000.

6 13-16 inch by 3¾ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
*If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF ELECTRIC FITTINGS AND MATERIALS, CANDLESTICKS, PLATEDWARE, BRONZE FIGURES AND SHOP FURNITURE, ETC.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Mahomed Adam Memon and another, Insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the shop, opposite Bombay Bank, in Elphinstone Circle, Fort, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 20th February, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), the following:—Such as gas and electric chandeliers of 3 to 10 lights, gas and electric globes, gilt bordered pictures in frames, jardineers, vases, candlesticks, figures with lights, table and ceiling fans, a good lot of glass, porcelain and platedware, bronze figures and furniture, such as show cases, office table, chairs, carpets, and cupboards, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

The above is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 23rd inst., at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mahim, near the Customs and Mahim, Fort, valuable and handsome household furniture, made to order, by Devji Canji, Ahmed Devji and others, such as sofas, chairs, ottoman, marble and tiled topped tables and teapoys, corner and side cabinets, English wall brackets, Brussels and English carpets, gold gilt table clock (Musjid shaped), clock by McCabe, large oil pictures, fancy door curtains with cornice, China jars, majolica jardineers, dining table, chairs, bedsteads, almirah, marble pillars, 3 and 8 light Argand lamps, English cupboard for ornaments, English C. spring victoria by Windover, Office shigram by Press, palms and other plants in tubs and pots, etc.

The above is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 20th February, 1913.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

ON SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M., (S. T.).

1 Second-hand glass fronted miniature Office brougham.

1 Handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 Second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin Office shigram, in good order.

1 Grey Arab horse, aged, quiet in harness and saddle.

The property of a gentleman proceeding to England.

1 Handsome strong rubber-tyred English-built brougham with patent wheels and doors, with a bay Arab horse and harness.

By Order of the Chief Officer, fire Brigade.

1 Grey waler gelding goes well in harness.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 3rd floor, "Meter Mansion" Cooperage Road, opposite the Bandstand, Fort, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, dining table and chairs, side board and dumbwaiters, drawing-room sofas and chairs, one cottage piano, by Rose and Co., rich platedware, by Elkington and Reed and Barton, cabinets, glass door almirahs, handsome flower vases, and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, one gramophone with records, one portable hand camera, one rich binocular nearly new marble top dressing tables and wash-hand stands, chest of drawers, brass and iron bedsteads, Hinks and Dittmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, and one English ice box, etc, etc., the property of I. A. Algie, Esqr., of National Bank of India, Ld., and others.

The properties of another Gentleman.—

One 12 H.P. 2 cylinder Darracq car, 5 seated, side entrance, cape cart hood, wind screen, dual ignition, Stepney wheel tools, etc, in first class running order and in very good serviceable condition.

One 12 H.P. 4 cylinder Humber car, fitted with Bosch Magneto, white and poppe carburator, hood and screen Stepney wheel tools, etc., side entrance body, painted grey exceedingly handsome first-class car in excellent condition.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 20th February, 1913.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Railway Plant Stores, etc., etc., at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, Stores Depot, Parel.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, 20th, and TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 21st February, 1913, at 1 p.m., at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel.

A quantity of railway plant stores, etc., etc., consisting of India rubber scrap, drums, kegs, lamps of sorts, old rail pieces, tanks, leather scrap, cast and wrought iron and steel scrap of sorts, wood locks, old files, brass scrap, and miscellaneous other stores.

The materials have been already weighed and the weighment marked on each lot and purchasers must accept this as final.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid, and the goods removed away within one month, failing which the same will be sold on account and risk of the first purchaser.

A monthly rent of Rs. 3 per square yard will be charged by the Company as ground rent on all lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their removal.

AUCTION SALE of 59 bales Bhownagar Fine Muthia Cotton.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 21st inst., at 4 p.m., (S. T.), at Colaba, Sassoon Dock, in the open compound near Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co.'s godown, and by their order and on account of the concerned.—

V. D. D. D.—59 bales of Bhownagar Fine Muthia Cotton (damaged).

AUCTION SALE OF 33 BALES COTTON.

Under instructions from the B. B. & C. I. Railway Co., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 22nd Inst, at 4-30 p. m., (S. T.), at the Company's Colaba Goods Depot, near Tramway Company's Stables.

33 bales F. P. cotton, somewhat damaged by fire and water, forming part of the three consignments of 33, 20 and 31 bales Niniodo to Colaba, Invoice Nos. 14, 15 and 16 of 23rd, 25th, and 26th January, 1913.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 20th February, 1913.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & CO.,
DEALERS IN STATIONERY,
SURVEYING
ENGINEERING
AND
DRAWING
INSTRUMENTS, Etc.
ARTISTS'
MATERIALS, Etc.,
No. 9-13 KANTA BUILDING.
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

B. O. C.

—B. O. C. KEROSINES—

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—
Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS.
Fuel & Cylinder Oils.
WAX.
CANDLES.

B. O. C.

PETROL.
MOTOR OILS
A & B.
Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.
Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,
CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, FEB 18. BOMBAY, FEB. 19.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	74 3-8		1-16
3 do. Rentes ...	88 2-1	unchgd	
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	90 1-4		1-4
do. do. Gov. Securities...	83 1-2	unchgd	
Bar Silver in London Spot ...	28 1-2	unchgd	
do. 2 months' hence...	28 11-16	unchgd	
Bar Silver in New York ...	62	unchgd	
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·24	unchgd	
do. do. at Berlin...	20·48 1-2		
do. do. New York...	4·87 5-8	1-1	
Discount Bank of England Rate...	5	since	
do. Short London Bills	17th Oct		
3 months' sight...	4 7-8	1-16	
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	4 3-8	1-16	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	5 1-8	unchgd	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	5 1-3	unchgd	
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	4 1-2	unchgd	
do. 7 day Market Loans...	4 5-8	unchgd	

Bar Gold. ... 77·9 unchgd.

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 27-32 unchgd.

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £150,000.

Closing Tone of Silver—Indian Government buying

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Steady. Small business.
Futures	Firm.
Manchester	Unsettled with little doing.
Total Sales	7,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	500 „
Imports	... 20,000 „
Mid-Americans	... 6 75+ 2
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	... 9·90 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apr.-May.	May.-June	June-July
6·55	6·55	6·54	6·54	6·53
+06	+05	+05	+05	+06

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	1914 Jan.-Feb.
6·41	6·39	6·25	6·18	6·14
+05	+06	+06	+07	+08

New York 11 a.m., March 12·21 May. 12·06.

New York official Noon call Mar. 13·20 May. 12·06

New Orleans 10 a.m. March 12·25 May. 12·21.

NEW YORK—

		Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports	...	26,000
„ Receipts at „ last year	...	77,000
Exports to Great Britain	...	9,000
Exports to Continent	...	25,000
Spot Cotton	...	12·70 unchgd.

Futures—Month of Mar. 12·25+14
Futures—Month of May. 12·38+16
Advanced on favorable cables and on foreign buying.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	...	12 7-16 unchgd
Futures month of Mar.	...	12·24+11
Futures month of May.	...	12·22+15
Tone of Spot Cotton	...	Quiet.

Liverpool, Feb. 18.

Tone Dhooties and Shirtings—Quiet. Little offering.
Tone Cloths Steady. Prices firm.
Weft American "54" ... 11 7-8
Weft Egyptian "80" ... 18 1-2
Tone—Yarn—Market Quiet.
Weft Egyptian "32" ... 12 3-8
Twist "32" W T C... 10 3-8
Twist "32" B ... 10 7-8
Cloth Gunni's 20 36inch ... 13 10 1-2
Twist "36" W T C... 10 5-8
Twist "36" B ... 11 1-8
Twist "42" ... 12 1-4
Twist American "60" ... 16 3-4
Twist Egyptian "60" ... 17 1-2
Twist Egyptian "80" ... 22
Grey shirtings 39 in. by 37 1-2 38 yds 16 by 12 8 lbs Red Heading... 7 9
„ „ 44 in. by 39 yds 14 by 13-8 lbs 8 6
White Nainsooks 28 in. by 18 yds 16 by 13 to 16-15 Range 3 1 1-4
„ Mull 28 in. by 18 yds 14 by 12 Green Ends 2 3
„ Shirtings 32-35 in. by 42 yds Liepmans No 1500 ... 12 9
40s Banner Mill Twist ... 11 1-8
Geo Mayall's Yarn ... 11
F. G. F Tinnevely C I F—Liverpool... 6 9-16
Buyers or Sellers ... ... Sellers
months ... ... Mar.-Apr.

Water Twist	American	20s.	10 5-8 pence.	
„	„	40s.	11 5-8	„
Mule	„	40s.	11 1-4	„
„	„	50s.	13 1-8	„
„	„	60s.	15 1-8	„
„	Egyptian	40s.	16 5-8	„
„	„	50s.	17 1-8	„
„	„	60s.	18 1-8	„

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... ...
Do. Name of Ports— ... .
Wheat White Karachi ... ...40 1-1 unchgd
Do. Months ... ... Feb.-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Buyers.
Wheat Red Karachi ... 40 + 1-1
Do Months—Feb.-Mar.—London—Nominal.
Tone—Firm.
Austrian Wheat ... ... Unchanged.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship. ... 54 1-1 + 1
Do. Months— ... Feb.-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs, 85 p.c. ex-ship ... 55 1-9+1-3
Do. Months— ... Apl.-May
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Done.
Brown Cawnpore ... 49
Do. Months— ... April-May
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Tone—Firm.
LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 49 1-1+1-4
Do. Months— ... March-May
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Buyers
Tone—Firm.
Linseed Calcutta ... ... 46—3d
Do. Months— ... ... Apl-June.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Done and Sellers
Quiet, steady.

Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 44 +1-4
Do. Months— ... Feb.-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Sellers.
COTTONSEED.—
Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £7 2 6 unchgd
Feb.-Mar.—Hull—Sellers—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ... ... 12 3-1—1-8
RUBBER—
Para Rubber... ... ... 4s 0 1-2—3-4d
Feb.-Mar.—Value—Steady.
METALS—
Copper Braziers ... £ 79 1-2
Yellow Metal . £ 7 unchgd.
Standard Copper G M B ... £ 64 unchgd.
FREIGHTS—
Coals—Cardiff, to Bombay Canal... 14 Value.
SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 13 3-4
Do. Months of Shipment... May-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Small business doing.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ... 12s 7 1-2 unchgd
Do Months of Shipments ... Mar.-Apr.—Sellers
Tone—Very little doing.
German Beet-root 50 p.c. ... 9 10 1-4+1-2d
Months of Shipments ... May—Sellers
9 11 1-2+1-4d.—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Steady. Closed quiet.
E A B & Similar Crystal C & F India ... ... 13 10 1-2 unchgd
Months of Shipments ... Apl-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 12 3 unchgd
Month of Shipments ... Feb.—Value.
Tone—Quiet.
Java Sugar—Unchanged.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [19TH Feb., 1913

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
859 Bars Silver. 2 Boxes do.	Rs. 12,75,08	London	Mint-master
11 Boxes Bulns.	7,74,400	do	Chartered Bank
20 Boxes Sovs..	15,00,000	Port Said	do
1 Parcel Gold Coins ...	15,322	Trieste	Eastern Bank
Rupees ...	182		
18 Bundles Rs...	30,000	Busreh	Comptoir National

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 17th Feb., 1913.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway............	31	37,862
B. B. and C. I. Railway...	14	16,991

To day being a Public Holiday the Banks and many of the markets are closed.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

As we anticipated yesterday, there was a reaction in the home markets; New York closing 14 and 16 points higher for futures, New Orleans 11 and 15 points higher, and Liverpool 5 to 8 higher. Fluctuations may occur, but the rapid decline has been checked and private telegrams report that the market has a better undertone. Locally prices opened steadier at Rs. 323 1-2 for good Broach, Rs. 315 for fine Khamgaon, Akola March, and Rs. 278 for fine M. G. Bengal March. There has been some enquiry for forward delivery, but buyers and sellers generally are inclined to await further developments at home before operating to any extent. The Rooms of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association ware closed this afternoon owing to a Public Holiday, and little business was done at Colaba. Rates close as under.

For ready cotton there has been a moderate demand and prices are steadier.

QUOTATIONS:—

Fine M. G. Broach	Rs.	333 4	March.
Good M. G. Broach	„	323 1-2	„
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hinganghat	„	331	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur	„	328	„
Fine M. G. Yeotmal	„	323	„
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	„	321	„
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola...	„	315-16	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	„	296	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	„	287	„
Fine M. G. Bengal	„	278	„
Sawginned Dharwar ...	„	327	Apl.-May

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone	...	Barely, steady
Estimated Sales	...	7,000
Total Imports	...	1,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr	Apr.-May.
6·57	6·57	6·55
+02	+02	+02
May-June.	June.-July.	July-August.
6·56	6·56	6·52
+02	+03	+03
Aug.-Sept	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·42	6·28	6·21
+03	+03	+03

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

The following are closing rates to-day:—

LINSEED:—
We quote:—
Apl-May ... ... Rs. 9 1 6 B.T.
RAPESEED:—
We quote:—
Brown Delhi Apl-May ... ...Rs. 8 11 0 R.T.
WHEAT:—
We quote:—
White Delhi Apl.-May ... „ 5 10 0 R.T.

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton	29,810	bales.
Wheat	30,503	cwts.
Linseed	3,650	„
Rapeseed	654	„
Gingellyseed	15,723	„
Poppyseed	Nil	„
Groundnuts...	22,834	„
Castorseed	16,948	„
Rice	140,667	„
Myrabollams.	11,773	„
Cottonseed	19,525	„
Mowraseed	Nil	„
Gram	6,307	„
Joowar	1,379	„
Maize	Nil	„
Barley	1,754	„

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.

Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports	...	26,000 Bales
Exports to Great Britain	...	9 000 do.
Exports to Continent ...	...	25,000 do.
Spot Cotton at New York	...	12·70
Future Cotton at New York—Mar..		12·25+14
Future Cotton at New York—May...		12·03+16
Tone Market at closing Spot	...	Steady
Tone Market at closing Futures	...	do

General Tone of Market:—
Advanced on unfavorable cables later declined owing to partially under realizing.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 18.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans ...	12 7-16
Future Cotton at New Orleans—Mar.	12·24+11
Future Cotton at New Orleans—May.	12·22+15
Opening tone of Market—	Steady
Closing Tone of Market ...	do

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 18.

COTTON.

Cotton.—The Liverpool market opened for spot ... ...Quiet and closed Steady
Do. The Liverpool market closed for futures ... ... Quiet
Do. The Liverpool market closed for East Indian ... ... Steady
Total Day's Sales ... ... 7,000 bales.
Sales on spec and export ... ... 500 do
Total Sales of Surat ... ...
Total Day's Imports 22,000
Coconada Fair Red—Ldn. C. I. F. ... 5 9-16
Coconada Ginned—Ldn. C. I. F. ... 5 5-8
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown 9 90
Good Bhownuggur ... ... 6 1 8d.
Good Bengal ... ... 5 11·16d.
F. G. Bengal ... ... 5 13·16d.
Fine Bengal ... ... 5 15·16d.
Good Madras Westerns Ldn ... 6 3-16d.
F. G. F. Tinnevelly L'pool C. I. F. ... 6 13-16d.
Geo. Mayalls Yarns ... ... 11 1·4
40's Mule Twist (Bannermills) ... 11 3 8
Tone of Fine Yarns— Quiet
Tone of Coarse Yarns— do
Mid American at Liverpool... ... 6 74+1
Cotton Dely Mid Uplands G O C Liverpool.
Feb.-Mar. ... ... 6·55+6
Mar.-Apr. ... ... 6·55+5
Apr.-May ... ... 6·54+5
May-June ... ... 6·54+5
June-July ... ... 6·53+6
July-Aug. ... ... 6·49+5
Aug.-Sept.... ... ... 6·39+6
Sept.-Oct. ... ... 6·25+6
Oct.-Nov. ... ... 6·18+7
a Mutilated.

MANCHESTER, Feb. 18.

Fair cloth enquiry—There is demand from China for staples, Shirting Dhooties continue steady.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)...Apl.-June—Ldn.— 45 6 Sellers
Do. Bombay exship (per 416lbs) ... Feb.-Mar.—Hamburg—49 3 „
Do. La Plata...Feb.-Mar.—Dunkirk—43 6 „
Do. Tone of Market at close ... Steady
Do. Tendency of the Market— ......
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes. Feb.—£27 5 0 „
do ...Apr.-May.—£26-10-0 „
Do. Tone of Market at close ... Steady
Do. total afloat for U. K.... ....
Poppyseed Canal...Feb.-Mar.—H'burg— 69 3 „
Do. Tone of Market Close— Quiet
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship ...Feb.-Mar.—Antwerp 53 6 „
Do. Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. exship...Feb.-Mar.—Antwerp— 51 10 „
Do. Ferozepore usual bold ... Feb.-Mar.,—Antwerp— Noml
Do. Jamba Red ... ... Noml
Do. Tone of Market at close ... Firm
Cotton seed. Bombay parcels ... Feb.-Mar.—Hull—£7-2-6— „
Do. Tone of Market at Close... .. Steady
Gingelly Seed. Bombay 15 p.c....Feb.-Mar.—London 62 9 „
Wheat. Choice white Karachi ...Feb.-Mar.—London— 40 3
Do. F A Q Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.) —Feb.-Mar.—London 39 10 1-2
Do. Club No. 2 Feb.-Mar—London 40 3
Do. Choice white Delhi...Feb.-March London Noml
Do. Tone of Market at Close Quiet
Do. South Australian ... .
Do. Rozario Santa Fe. 62 lbs ... No Sellers
Do. Red Graded American per central Mar.— ... 7 5
Do. Afloat to U. K. ... 2,350,000 qrs.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

SUGAR.

German Beet-root 88 per cent F. O. B. Hamburg ...Feb.—9 8 1-4 —Sellers
German Beet-root. 88 per cent F. O. B. Hamburg ...Mar.—9 10 1-2—Sellers
„ Closing Tone of Market ... Steady
German Granulated C. and F. India. (double Bags) Feb.-Mar.—12 7 1-2—Sellers
German Granulated C. and F. India. (double Bags) Mar.-Apl.—12 9 —Sellers
German Closing Tone Market— Steady.
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. India Feb.-Mar.—12 6 3-4 —Sellers
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. India ...Mar.-Apl.—12 7 1-2 —Sellers
Do. Closing Tone of Market ... Steady
Mauritius Crystals ...Feb.—12 8 „
Do. Closing Tone of Market ... Quiet
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags)— Feb.-Mar.—13 9 „
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags— Mar.-Apl.—13 10 1-2 „
Do. Closing Tone of Market.— Steady

LONDON, Feb. 18.

JAVA SUGAR.

Value

Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta ... Feb.-Mar.—12 4 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta ... June —11
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta ... July-Dec.—10 6 3 4
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi ... Feb.-Mar.—12 6
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi June—11 1 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi ... July-Dec.—10 8 1-4
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ... Feb.-Mar.—12 9
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Calcutta ... June—12
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ... July-Dec.—11 9 3-4
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Bom. or Karachi Feb.-Mar.—12 10 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom or Karachi June—12 1 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Bom. or Karachi July-Dec.—11 11 1-4
Closing Tone of Market ... Quiet and unchanged
Special Feature ... do

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 19.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales ... 10,000
Tone of Market ... ... Steady.
Cotton Dely Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool. Liverpool—

Futures.		Latest closing	To-day's opening.
Feb.-Mar.	...	6·55	6·58
Mar.-Apl.	..	6·55	6·58
Apl.-May	...	6·50	6·57
May-June	...	6·54	6·57
June-July	...	6·53	6·57
July-Aug.	...	6·49	6·53
Aug.-Sept.	...	6·39	6·43
Sept.-Oct.	...	6·25	6·29
Oct.-Nov.	...	6·18	6·22

Prices taken at 10-5 a.m.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEB. 19.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—25 bales hides W. and A. Graham and Co; 10 bales skins E. D. Sassoon and Co; 7 bales skins R. M. Kooka; 378 cwts dry ginger, K. H. Janmohamed:

FOR HULL.

Areosto s—5074 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Gorgistan s—770 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR PORT SAID (for orders.)

Catalone s—5357 cwts cottonseed Ralli Brothers.
Umtata s—535 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

ARE you a Martyr to malaria? Then persevere in taking a dose of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, every, morning. It neutralizes the poison in the blood and effects a permanent cure. It tones the heart and the system. Take no substitute, but insist on having Squibb's of all Chemists.—MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

TOMLINSON.—On the 13th February, at the General Hospital, Madras, Albert Edward, youngest son of John Henry Tomlinson.

BIRTH.

ELLIOTT.—At Jhelum, on February 14th, the wife of Captain P. W. Elliott, 20th D. C. O. Infantry, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

GALE—WODEHOUSE.—At Holy Trinity Church, Sialkite, on February 12th, by the Rev. A. Selwyn, Chaplain, Captain R. Berkeley Gale, I.M.S., attached 51st Sikhs, to Mabel Evelyn, only daughter of the Rev. F. A. and Mrs. Wodehouse, Gotham Rectory, Darby.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Horse Show, 8 a. m. and 3 p. m.
Bombay Dog Show: Horse Show Ground, Marine Lines approach, 7 a. m.
Standing Committee, 4-10 p. m.
Educational Conference, Framji Cowasji Institute Hall, 5 p. m.
"Maidania," 5-30 p.m. to 11-30 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 12 p.m.

Maxim: Contend not with your neighbour; for, the goodness of patience abides, and men pass away.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Persia" with the outward Mails of the 7th instant, left Aden at 6 p. m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. on Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. "Egypt" will leave Bombay harbour on Saturday next, at 2-39 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) ...	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	8-30	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras... ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	17-0

MUSIC AT THE PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. C. H. Barnard, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p. m. to-day:—

March of the Peers.Iolanthe..................Sollivan.
Overture.......... Romantique ....Bela
a Melodie ....Un pas d'Amour ....Silesu
b Morceau ....Salut d'Amour ....Elgar
Selection ....Gipsy Love .... Lehar
Valse ....Dreaming..................Joyce
Selection ....The Chocolate Soldier...Straus
Gallop.....................Iris............................Faust

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. "Pentakotah" will be closed at the general Post Office at 4 p.m., to-day. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—Amongst recent donations received by the Bombay Natural History Society for the Mammal Survey of India, Burma and Ceylon, which this Society is carrying out, are H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad, Rs. 1,000 (second donation); H. H. the Maharaja of Alwar, Rs. 500; H. H. the Maharaja of Bhavnagar Rs. 500; Mr. H. M. Phipson Rs. 500 (second donation); H. H. the Maharaja of Dhrangadhra, Rs. 300; H. H. the Thakor Sahib of Morvi, Rs. 200; and H. H. the Raja Saheb of Ratlam, Rs. 100. H. H. the Maharaja of Jodhpur has also kindly promised Rs. 1,000. Further donations will be acknowledged later.

CONGRATULATORY MEETING.—A meeting of the Marathas of Bombay was held under the auspices of Maratha Samaj, Bombay, on Sunday, Rao Bahadur V. K. Vandeker, J. P., being in the chair. It was resolved to convey the hearty congratulations of the Maratha community of Bombay to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, on his being created a Peer by his Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor. The Maratha community has been already under a deep debt of obligation to his Excellency for the kind sympathy and keen interest he has been taking for the welfare of the community, and for reserving four scholarships in the Government colleges for the Maratha students. It was also resolved to convey the best thanks of the community to his Excellency the Governor-in-Council for appointing Mr. G. V. Jadhav, B.A. LL.B., a sub-judge, he being the first Maratha sub-judge who was so fortunate as to be selected by the Government. After warm speeches by Messrs. Chavan, Jadhav, Savant, Pavar, and Gaikavad, it was resolved to snbmit the resolutions to his Excellency the Governor under the signatures of the President of the meeting. After a vote of thanks to the chair and distribution of pan supari, the meeting dispersed.

THE SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.—A meeting of the Librarians' Club, started by the Social Service League in connection with the Free Travelling Libraries, was held in the Social Service League Office, on the 16th February, under the presidentship of Mr. L. B. Naik, B. A., when thirty librarians, and some other members interested in the work, attended. Mr. N. M. Joshi, B.A., gave an account of the work done since the last meeting. He referred to the further donation of Rs. 1,000 given by Sheth Damodardas Govardandas Sukhadwala for the library movement and to the extension of the work which the League could make with it. Mr. J. M. Thakore gave a similar account in Gujarathi. Mr. Mandaule, one of the librarians, referred to the difficulty of recovering books from some of the mill-hands, on account of their abruptly leaving Bombay, and requested that the League should decide how the loss should be made good. He also suggested that the League should maintain a few libraries of Hindi books in the chawls occupied by "Purbhiaya" people, and that the League should send some volunteers to his locality to sing temperance songs. Mr. Lalaye expressed his satisfaction of the work being done. Mr. Waghmare suggested that the League's volunteers should visit his centre more often than they are at present doing. Mr. Kooka Galla, a depressed class librarian, suggested that a night school be opened at his centre. Mr. N. D. Kadam approved of the arrangement for distributing quinine amongst the poor people. Mr. Mathakar suggested that, instead of a weekly report, a bi-monthly report should be called for. Mr. G. K. Devadhar, M.A., said that the Library movement had been started in pursuance of one of the chief objects of the League, which was to spread knowledge among the people of their real condition and awaken them to the necessity of trying to improve it by self-help. Mr. Naik, the president of the meeting, closed the proceedings with some sound advice to the librarians.

EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

Mr. Rieu's Address at First Day's Proceedings.

A three-day conference of the educationist of this presidency was arranged by the Bombay Teachers' Association, and the first sitting was held last evening in the Framji Cowasji Hall. There was a large attendance of teachers and others interested in education. Among those present were the Hon. Mr. P. D. Pattani, Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, Prof. Nelson Fraser, Mrs. Anderson, Mr. H. R. H. Wilkinson and others.

In the absence of the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill, Mr. J. L. Rieu, Secretary to Government in the Educational Department, delivered the inaugural address. After some introductory remarks, he said:—The general aim of your Association is, I take it, to establish a bond of union between the large number of individuals engaged in scholastic work in Bombay, and by inspiring them with the spirit of progress, with common ideals and with a sense of solidarity, to elevate the general status. "Morale" and standard of efficiency of the teaching profession in this city. This object is in every way a commendable one, and it can hardly be questioned that the formation of an association, such as yours, is a means well calculated to secure its attainment. It is, therefore, a matter for regret that the majority of the teachers of Bombay should apparently have failed to recognize the utility of the movement and should still continue to stand out of it. I see from the last report of the Director of public Instruction that the Association numbers no more than 83 members, a proportion of whom only are actually engaged in teaching. It has for some time been recognized in Western countries, and it is beginning to be more and more generally recognised in India, that the profession of teaching is one which, if it is to be exercised with the highest efficiency and with the best results, demands a course of preparation and study, hardly less careful or less thoroughly than the profession of medicine or of the law or any other of the technical profession that the mere possession or knowledge does not necessarily imply the ability to impart it, much less to educate (using the latter term in its widest sense) and that the selection of the best methods of imparting knowledge or rather of educating, is a matter which lends itself to widely different treatment according to the varying nature of the surrounding circumstances of the agency employed and of the material upon which that agency is to be exercised.

PROBLEMS OF TEACHING.

In short, it is now realized on all sides that the calling of the teacher is one which presents a great arry of problems of varying degrees of difficulty and complexity, the ultimate solution of which can be worked out only by dint of experimenting and often after repeated failure. In the wide educational field of India, which has hardly begun as yet to open itself out to its full extent, we are confronted with the conditions very different from, and, it may be said, of greater difficulty than those which prevail in the more homogeneous countries of the West on the experience of which our methods have so far had to be largely based. In this field there are many earnest workers, but if each individual is left to form his own experience, to grapple with his difficulties aided only by his own resources, and guided by his own lights, to work out, in short, his own salvation, the general march of progress will necessarily be slow. What is wanted therefore, is some machinery or agency whereby the knowledge and experience acquired by scattered workers may be collated and co-ordinated, and the results arising from the process placed at the disposal of the general body. To a certain and very important extent these functions are discharged by the training colleges of which we have witnessed a remarkable development in this Presidency during the last quinquennium and of which, under the impulse of the recent educational grants, we are shortly to see a yet further expansion. In Bombay, in particular, the Secondary Training College under Mr. Fraser's stimulating influence, is doing valuable work in the direction of research and experiment. In the case of this institution moreover the benefits of its activities are by no means restricted to the students of the college, several courses of lectures having been thrown open to the general public, though it is unfortunately the case that the secondary teachers of Bombay have so far failed to avail themselves to any appreciable extent of this useful concession. But the enterprise of the regular training institutions in the direction which we are now considering must necessarily be restricted and cannot cover anything like the whole area of enquiry and research. Their time is largely absorbed by the regular course of instruction, nor have they the varied material at hand with which to experiment upon. It is for this reason that the existence of an agency such as your Association, comprising many advanced and enthusiastic workers in the field of educational research, is so necessary if any satisfactory progress is to be made in the direction of discovering the best educative methods and in ensuring their adoption by the general body of teachers. No doubt, these observations, and the conclusion to which they lead, will appear to most of you commonplace and self-evident; my reason for advancing them on this occasion is that outside your circle there are, as I have shown, so many teachers to whose minds they do not appear hitherto to have presented themselves, and it is in the hope that this appeal may perhaps reach the ears of wider audience and be productive of some awakening influence upon them that I have ventured thus to enlarge on the subject of the functions and possibilities of your Association.

PRACTICAL DISCUSSIONS.

Turning now to the subjects which are down for discussion at this conference, it is satisfactory to note that they are for the most part of an eminently practical character. In particular I welcome the discussion of the new secondary curriculm which has recently come into operation. As you are doubtless aware, while it contains increasing suggestions for the guidance of the teacher, it makes at the same time a greater call on his powers of personal initiative and gives him a larger freedom for independent experiment. To this latter exent, and because of the more extensive treatment of certain subjects, the new curriculum embodies a demand for a higher standard of teaching efficiency, and for that reason its introduction is, no doubt, being attended by some difficulty and strain in the case, at any rate, of those institutions, unfortunately only too numerous, in which the teaching staff is of inferior capacity. It was, among other objects, with a view to placing the managers of such schools in a position to strengthen up their personnel that Government recently decided to enhance the scale of fees in secondary schools; for no good results can be expected from an inadequately paid staff, and the increasing efficiency now demanded of them entitles the teachers to a higher rate of remuneration.

I am glad to note the proposed discussion regarding educational museums because I think that any innovations introduced into the ordinary course of instruction in our Indian schools which will help to bridge over the gulf which is so apt to exist in the Indian pupil's mind between theory and actuality, and will bring him into closer practical association with the subject-matter of his instruction, is bound to have a beneficial effect. Few who have exprience of schoolboys, and even more advanced students, in this country can have failed to observe how facts and date are mentally assimilated without any realization of their practical application, or of the fact that they bear any relation to the actualities of life. It is in recognition of this tendency and of the necessity for adapting the methods of introduction so as to countract it, that Government propose, as funds become available, to equip all their secondary schools with the apparatus for giving magic-lantern demonstrations and lectures. Another measure on the same lines which has already been adopted, though at present only in the case of our colleges, is the organisation of parties to visit the principal accessible centres of historical and archæological interest.

Another subject which is down for discussion is the relation of the University to the high school. Regarding this, I can only say that if it is suggested that the Universities in India should have powers of control over the secondary schools, such a movement would be in the wrong direction, being opposed to the procedure which is followed in other countries. While it is important that there should be a sufficient degree of co-relation between the school curriculum and the University courses to prevent any hiatus in the training of the student, it is most undesirable that these courses should dominate the school curriculum to the extent of bringing it into complete subserviency to the requirements of the University. The schools have other and equally important functions to perform besides that of preparing students for a University career, and the stability of their tuition to meet the requirements imposed by these duties must remain a primary consideration. This would in practice be found incompatible with the exercise of any such measure of control over them by the Universities as is to be expected from the existence of closer relations between the two classes of institutions.

In bringing these remarks to a close, I wish to assure you of the interest which Government takes in the welfare of your body. That interest takes practical shape in the form of an annual grant, but does not terminate there. I trust that the proceedings which we are now inaugurating may prove a step in the advance of educational progress in Bombay, and will mark the ever-broadening sphere of utility which lies before your Association.

Two papers were read on the curriculum of studies that should be followed in Secondary schools. Prof M. R. Paranjpe, in the course of his lengthy paper, advocated the cause of science and laid special stress on the need for scientific education. He touched on many of the points connected with teaching in secondary schools; referred in passing to the need for increased salaries to teachers for the increase and the efficiency of the teaching staff, and for school museums and gardens; and concluded his paper with some valuable suggestions to teachers.

Mr. S. S. Mehta, B. A., in his paper, dealt with the necessity for good text-books in science, improving efficiency of science teachers so that the students might be imbued with practical ideas and not merely be stuffed with theoretical knowledge.

A discussion followed and the proceedings were closed with a few remarks by Mr. Bharda, who occupied the chair after the departure of Mr. Rieu.

The conference will again sit this evening, when two papers on the "specialisation of Studies on a Physiological Basis"; and two papers on the "Relation of the University to the High School" will be read.

THE WEATHER.

Rainfall along the Western Frontier.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, FEB. 19.

Precipitation has been nearly general in north-east Baluchistan and fairly general in North-West Frontier Province and Kashmir. The chief amounts of fall are:—Quetta, one inch; Fort Sandeman and Dalbandin, a half. Elsewhere the weather has been dry.

The depression which is entering north-west India, will probably be accompanied by moderate to heavy precipitation.

Forecast:—Precipitation in Baluchistan, North-West Frontier province, Kashmir, and the Punjab.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 19th February, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in defect in the east Punjab; night temperature is in excess in the north and the south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in excesse. Maximum temperature continues in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Karachi reports 0·23" of rain. Skies are heavily clouded in Sind and lightly to moderately clouded in Rajputana. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in slight defect in east Rajputana; night temperature is in excess in Sind.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded in Hyderabad, and clear in the Bombay Deccan. The moisture in the air is in defect at Ahmednagar and Malegaon, and either equal to or above the average elsewhere. Day temperature is in defect at Nizamabad; night temperature is generally in excess.

General Remarks.—The depression which was entering upper Sind yesterday appears not to have changed much in position. Skies have become heavily clouded in Sind, and in the eastern half of the Punjab but Karachi is the only station in north-west India reporting rainfall of importance to-day. Local rain has fallen also at Colombo. The disturbance which was shown yesterday over west Persia is advancing eastwards; Jask records light rainfall.

A few showers may occur in north-west India.

ARRIVALS.

Per s s. "Persia" Feb. 21.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Persia" with the English mails of the 7th instant, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour to-morrow, brings the following passengers:—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

George, Mr N, Mrs and Inft
Prisk, Mr A J
Vivian, Mr C
Ball, Mr P E
Campton, Miss E F
Bird, Mr W
Carden, Revd H C
Hindmarch, Miss
Finch, Mr A E
Black, Mr J K
Russell, Mr J
Munro, Mr T and Mrs
King, Mr S
Trythall Mr A C and Mrs
Kitson, Comdr H K
Sheldon, Staff Surg A
Robinson, Mr D R
Evans, Mr H
Aitken, Mr W A
Pringle, Miss T
Bechhofer, Mrs
Smyth, Mr J H and Mrs
Hughes, Mr R
Hugo, Mr L B
Aitken, Mr A M

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Kirtikar, Mr V A
Buchanan, Mrs W J
Mayhen, Mr A. Mrs and Inft
Wild, Mr C E
Vidhakar, Mr N B
Carpendale, Lt F W
Zibbs, Revd P G
Shah, Mr T A Native Servt
Harber, Mr R W and Mrs
(J Turnbull), maid
Wysman, Mr G and Mrs
Barton, Mr J F
Watson, Mr H D and Mrs
Hutchinson, Mrs J
Harney, Mr E E
Melor, Mr E W and Mrs
Phillips Mr A V
Allen, Mr G B
Kinealy, Mr O
White, Capt A D
Land, Mr W
Teetz, Mr L
Marshall, Mrs J A
Maloney, Revd P J
Saton, Mrs C F
Mallinson, Mr R
McClure, Mr D S
Askham, Mr J H
Egginton, Mr H F
Mathews, Mr J S
Cama, Mr H D
Goldsmith, Mr W S
Prain, Mr T M
Dibbin, Capt H C
Ford, Lt W T
Osborne, Mr J H
Biron, Mr H C
Coate, Mr J M
Hamer, Miss E M
Rafi, Mr M M
Efferd, Mr C
Paymaster, Capt B B, Mrs, child and Inft Native Servant
Gahagan, Mr G A
Battery, Mr J K
Applebby, Mr C
Moses, Mr M S O
Lane, Mrs
Horsefall, Mr A
Phillips, Mr A W
Oldersham, Col W J N and Mrs
Noble, Mr
Carder, Mr J H
Dwan, Madir K C
Rasul, Mr S G
Pottinger, Major R S
Johnston, Mr J C R
White, Miss
Stuttart, Mr T
Revett, Mrs E G child and Inft

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Hegarly, Mr W J K
Greig, Mr F H

PORT SAID TO BOMBAY.

Meldrum, Revd N and Mrs
Edie, Mr D C H
Long, Mr S B and Mrs
Duchare, Lt
Dela. Garde, Mons Jean

LONDON TO KARACHI.

Bickford, Major W, Mrs and child
(M Young), Nurse
Miller, Mr W H
Marshall, Mr T and Mrs
Bramford, Mrs E S
Murray, Mrs K D B and Inft

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

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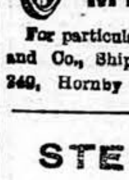

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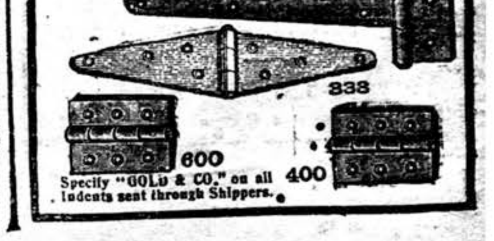

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Mavrodaphne, Manufacturers' Speciality, very old	2	8
" Empress Sweet, Vintage 1884	5	4
Saravalle, Red Wine, very old, similar to Port Wine but far better quality	2	6
Malvasia, White	2	10
Malvasia Gutland, Red, Sweet Wines very very old ...	3	0
" " White do. do.	3	8
Port Wine, White old dry	1	12
Port Wine, Red	1	12
Moscato, very old, light flavoured	2	0
TABLE WINES.		
Morea, Vin de table, Red	1	6
Demestica, Vin de table, Red	1	10
Kalavryta, Vin de table, Red	1	12
Acheos, Vin de table, White, (very old)	2	8
Morea, Vin de table, White	1	8
Demestica, Vin de table, White	1	12
SPECIAL SHERRY WINES.		
Acheos, Imperial dry, vintage, 1884	5	4
Marsala de l'Achaia	1	10
Malaga de l'Achaia	1	10
Vermouth de l'Achaia	1	12
SUPERIOR BRANDIES.		
Vintage of 1900 (one crown)	3	8
" 1895 (two crown)	4	0
" 1890 (Princes)	5	0
" 1887 (Royal)	6	0

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Surada, 3,400 tons, Captain F. Alton, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo.

The steamer Cloutsham, 3075 tons, Captain A. Widdess, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Cardiff with a cargo of Coal.

The steamer Koweit, 2,336 tons, Captain W. M. Brewis, will sail to-day for Calcutta with a Cargo of Salt.

The City Line Steamer City of Glasgow, 4,179 tons, Captain H. Findlay will sail to-day for Liverpool, with a general Cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lhasa, 950 tons, Captain C. S. Penny, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Karachi via Kathiawar Coast ports, with a general carg and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR AND R.I.M. VESSELS.

H M S Highflyer	Capt R A Nugent	R N Flagship
H M S Sphinx	Comdr Geo J Todd	Spl Ser St
R I M S Hardinge	Comdr D H Gibson	Troopship.
R I M S Dalhousie	Comdr Shearme	R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Feb. 19.

Arcadia	3513	Barcham		P & O Co
Barala	1899	Butler		M M & Co
Begum	2343	Dooley		T M & Co
Clan Sinclair	3231	Smith		J F & Co
Canadian Transport	2653	Ballantine		W & A G & Co
Cuyahoga	2919	Altretheon		W and A G and Co
Cloutsham	3075	Widdess		......
Dunrobin	2419	Carr		W & A G & Co
Faris	737	Coates		Arab Steamers
Gavole	2141	Secoy		......
Hoseinee	993	Richardson		B P S N Co
India	4199	Gordon	Shanghai 26-2	P & O Co
Koweit	2336	Brewes		Arab Star
Lightning	2122	Lesh		M M & Co
Marmaris		Comdr Muhlis		Turkish G Boat
Mozaffer	250	Nacoda		Persian Govt
Megna	771	Maude		M M & Co
Mazagon	3280	Milne		M M & Co
Nawab	2041	Kass		T M & Co
Netherpark	2804	Taylor		......
Noor-el-Bahr	21	Mahomed		Nacoda
Saranac	8464	Gray		Standard Oil Co
Sutherland	2277	Longstaff		The Bombay Co
Shah Jehan	2698	Nacoda		Nacoda
Shelagon	1999	Creagh		I B P Co
Surada	3400	Alton		M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Feb. 19.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Pentakota	2209	Stewart			M M & Co
B City of Glasgow	4179	Finlay	L'pool	20 2	K N & Co
C&R Ariosto	2760	Bradley			J Finlay & Co
D&E Ravenfels	3523	Kucken			W & A G & Co
F Lasma	2665	Winsnes	Dunkirk	23 3	T M & Co
G Moshtari	1110	Cottrell	Jeddah		Bo and P S N Co
H Lawoo	1817	Boon	Mauritius	23-2	D Kandwaru
K Rabenfels	2693	Steinert			W & A G Co
P Chiltern Range	2718	Rea	Hamburg	25-2	W & A G & Co
O Umlata	1664	Kessler			W and A G and Co
Q Rahmani	1372	Hughes		19-2	Bo & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
1 Vindobona	2683	Markinditch	Karachi	21-2	A L S N Co
2 Elysia	3938	Coverley	L'pool	23-2	W&A G Co K N & Co
3 Sialda	3438	Johnstone	Akyab	22-2	M M & Co
4 Inglemoor	2755	Stonehouse	Marseilles	2?-2	Ralli Bro
5 Gorjistan	2878	Paramor	Antwerp	21-2	M M & Co
6 Catalone	2416	Glover	Antwerp	22-2	W & A G & Co
7 Gablonz	4795	Gillhuber	Trieste	1-3	A L S N Co
8 Rangoon Maru	3189	Kawashita			N Y Kaisha
9 Assaye	4359	Cookman	Shanghai	12-3	P & O Co
12 & 13 Egypt	4207	Summers	London	22-2	P & O Co
14 Kasara	504	King			M M & Co

H W P D

Ponadi	532	Dawood	Bo S N Co
Kaveri	553	Mahomed	Bo S N Co
Bahaduri	82	Goolam	Bo S N Co

H W V D

Lhasa	950	Penny	K'chi	21-2	M M & Co
80 ton Crane					
Kola	510	Elton	Busreh	27-2	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
18	Surada	Alton	Calcutta, Jan 26
19	Cloutsham	Widdess	Cardiff, Jan 22
-	Lhasa	Penny	Karachi, Feb 17

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
19	Kauz'er	Schapp	Zanzibar, &c
	Rahmani	Hughes	Jeddah, &c

The following vessels obtained port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Koweit, Brewis for Calcutta.

" City of Glasgow, Lindlay for Liverpool.

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Snowflake 150 deg.	6	0	2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	5	12	2	do.
Chester Brand 125 deg.	5	0	2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	4	12	2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg.	4	12	2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4	12	2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins.)	4	3	0	per 2 tins
Camel Brand 125° (in tins).	4	3	0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4	3	0	do.
do. do. 125° (in bulk)	3	9	0	per 8 gallons

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All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

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Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

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Secretary and Treasurer.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box No 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

Thursday, 20th February, 1913.

THE CHANCELLOR'S ADDRESS.

Lord Sydenham, as Chancellor of the Bombay University, delivered the Convocation address on Wednesday evening, a remarkable homily, whose precepts, it is to be hoped, will long remain in the memories of educationists generally and of the University authorities in particular. Admitted the principle that the British people "only hold India on the tenure of continuous amelioration" the Chancellor added that to secure continuous advance in every direction leading to the moral and material well-being of all classes is the manifest duty of all Governments however constituted, and the sole justification of their existence. But upon the British Government, the responsibility, as his Excellency realises, lies with especial weight. Long though it may appear to the casual reader, his Excellency's effort to trace the history of the English in India and the consistent means they have adopted to carry out their policy and discharge their obligations, is well worth reading and remembering, besides being a singularly timely discourse on a subject which is too frequently lost sight of both by the student himself and those who are responsible for his training. It is needless here to follow the Chancellor through his concise recapitulation of the elevating influence of the British administration of this country from the time we found an India distracted and wasted by internal wars, split into fragments and incapable of self-organisation. Suffice it to say that his sketch was an accurate representation of facts and so, too, his narrative of the pacification of the country and the intellectual and material development of its people. "For all Indians who desire—as many do—to pass judgment upon existing institutions careful study of their history from the period when the European Powers became involved in Eastern enterprise is essential. Such a study would provide a needed corrective of the misconceptions which find too frequent expression and would exercise a sobering influence upon the trend of political thought." To those Indians who desire to pass judgment and have not the inclination or leisure for careful study we would commend Lord Sydenham's masterly resume of that history, a crisp and succinct yet comprehensive recapitulation of the incidents marking "the tenure of continuous amelioration" to which his Excellency referred.

Turning from other means of nation-building to education, he recognised that by the introduction of Western education into India, a change in the nation of an intellectual evolution not unlike the great Renaissance movement in Europe in the fifteenth century, had been brought about. When Western learning began in India, education in England was considerable in quantity, but, as his Excellency put it, largely inefficient and wholly unorganised. Only in the latter half of last century was it realised that we were falling behind other countries and especially Germany, where a great system devised and controlled by Government was being rapidly built up. In scientific and in general education we were in danger of being out-distanced by our rivals and our national progress was impeded. The need for reform became apparent and the British Government rose, though late, to the occasion; but the date of the first contribution from national funds to education in England only anticipated by three years what was a turning point of education in India. Lord Sydenham did not attempt to deny that mistakes were made, or express surprise that the results were unsatisfactory. Of the Indian universities as originally established—"for the purpose of ascertaining by examination the persons who have acquired proficiency in different branches of Literature, Science and Art and of rewarding them Academical Degrees"—his Excellency had but a poor opinion and remarked, "This miserable conception of the objects of a university as a model for India was apparently due to the selection of the London University as a model for India." The London University has since undergone radical reforms "but the Indian Universities, misdirected from their start, remain unregenerate." The necessity for change has been many times accentuated and the Education Commission, eleven years ago, were impelled to remind us that in a rightly governed University, examination is subordinate to teaching; in India teaching has been made subsidiary to examination—"the greatest evil from which the system of University Education in India suffers."

Lord Sydenham, who has been interested in education, and more or less connected with it, the best part of his life, told his hearers that higher education has fallen within the confines of a vicious circle. As the Universities were created to examine and confer degrees, Indian students eagerly sought to pass the Matriculation and to win degrees. Mistaken kindness demanded a large pass list, admitting boys quite unprepared for University training. Moreover, to render these passes possible, examinations of a special kind were necessary. The admission of unprepared boys wasted and enfeebled the teaching power of the Colleges, and both Colleges and High Schools were forced by the character of the examinations into methods of teaching having no relation to education and harmful to the best students. His Excellency deprecated the outcry raised when the Universities Act of 1904 was passed, and denied the allegation that there was any attempt to officialise the Universities. His Excellency solemnly counselled the Senate as to its duties and responsibilities. He would have them get to the root of the causes which are operating to make the output of the Universities inferior to that of other countries and inadequate to meet the ever-growing needs of India. Congratulating the Senate on the progress made, he accentuated the responsibility of Senators, as individuals who "control higher education in this presidency," and reminded them that when education is sound and thorough at the head the effect permeates the whole system. What was really Lord Sydenham's valedictory advice to the Senate on the subject of University reform was that in which he implored them to receive and welcome "all serious proposals for reform, even if they emanate from the head of the Government," to discuss them from the educational point of view only, scorning suggestions of ulterior motives, and resolutely to keep clear of political methods in the conduct of their deliberations. The advice, offered in all kindliness and in all seriousness, was not uncalled for, and it will be well if it be borne in mind for many years to come.

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The Liberian Bother. The Liberians, as their past history shows, are rather ready to take alarm, and there seems to have been an amusing storm in a tea-cup, over the appearance near their capital, on Christmas Day, of some German warships. We have not had very full information about the affair, but the incident appears to have arisen in the first instance in some trouble between the Liberians themselves, and one of the subject African tribes in the interior. Trouble of this kind seems not to be uncommon. The Liberians, who are freed American slaves, and their descendants, claim sovereignty over several native tribes, who live within the territory of the Republic, but over these they have not got complete control, and there are several aboriginal chiefs who wield considerable power. It was evidently with one of these that the Government had trouble; for, as practically nothing is done for their benefit, the inland tribes naturally resist Liberian attempts to collect revenue from them. Apparently, one of these tribes was threatening either Monravia, the capital, or one of the several sea-ports, for the Germans despatched three ships for the protection of German subjects. There certainly are a number of Germans living along the Liberian coast, as the trade of the Republic is almost entirely with British, Germans and Dutch. Seeing however, that there are only about one hundred Europeans in the Republic altogether, they cannot be very many. Germany of course is entitled to protect her subjects, whatever their number, but considering her reputation since the Agadir incident, it is not surprising that the Liberians should have regarded the appearance of a cruiser and two gun-boats as ominous. The affair was then considerably aggravated by a row—it was Christmas time—between a Liberian officer and a German petty officer ashore. Germany, on her dignity, demanded the Liberian's dismissal, but the matter was eventually settled without anybody getting hurt. A little later Liberian troops, commanded by an American officer, whose services were fortunately available, soundly trounced the natives, who were the original cause of the bother. Now the Liberian Minister in London has had a little trip to Germany, where everything has been smoothly settled, and the claims of the Germans, who consider that their interests or goods suffered during the little campaign, are to be adjusted by a joint commission. The only moral to this little comedy seems to be that Liberia should keep the natives in the interior in a little better order, and should not unnecessarily annoy them with demands for money, which they do not owe.

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Immigration Law. Indians, who have studied the immigration laws of South Africa, and who desire only that Indian immigrants shall be put theoretically on the same footing as white men, may be interested in the facts we give below. There is no doubt that all over the world the restrictions which are imposed on immigrants, white, brown or black, are rapidly becoming more stringent. Thus, obviously their claim is assisted that white and black should be treated on the same level. Some of the new regulations, which are now coming into force, may be briefly described. A measure to amend the Act governing admission into the various Australian States, has already passed the House of Representatives at Melbourne; and if, as expected, it becomes law, any immigrant, not possessed of a prescribed certificate of health, will be refused entry into Australia, while a dictation test may be put to settlers at any time within a year. Moreover, another bill of the kind has gone through its last stage at Washington, and when it comes into operation, immigrants will, among other things, have to submit to a reading test. President Taft, not long ago, vetoed the embargo on illiterate people, but as Reuter's telegram of yesterday informs us, the bill has been again passed by the Senate in a form which still includes it. This shows, therefore, that restriction on immigrants is a policy which is thoroughly popular with the people, as maintaining the efficiency and standard of living of the nation. Opinions differ as to the effect which this will have upon steerage passenger traffic from Europe, but it is estimated that the new requirement will decrease the number of new-comers by about 100,000 a year, chiefly from Russia, Italy, and Portugal. This measure has been the subject of controversy in Congress for twenty years, and, indeed, when the bill in question was introduced, it was also proposed to apply a writing test. This was however, abandoned owing to a conflict of opinion between the two Federal Houses. It is going to be a serious matter for all steamship companies concerned. At present they must carry back to Europe all who are rejected on account of disease or of poverty, but their responsibility will be greater in future; and, in fact, the necessity for further precautions will certainly involve them in heavy expense.

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Senor Madero's Fall. When one sees how quickly Mexico has returned to her old habit of frequent revolutions and lightening changes of government, it is quite easy to believe that Mexican peasants firmly believed that Porfirio Diaz would rule for ever. His headship of the state for over thirty years must have indeed seemed an eternity to people accustomed to a new president every two or three years. It is now announced that President Madero has relinquished his presidency, and—an unlooked for development—that General Huerta, a Federal, has been appointed president in preference to Felix Diaz, although apparently the two men profess similar aims. Madero has thus ruled the country for a bare fifteen months and his first appearance in his country's politics has indeed been meteoric. It was in 1907 that he began to take an active interest in the government of his native state in the North of Mexico. He ran as candidate for the presidency against the elder Diaz, and we are told, that, when he became too popular, he was arrested and put in gaol. This was in 1910. No sooner was he out of prison, then he issued a proclamation calling the people of Mexico to arms. He then escaped to St. Antonio, in Texas, disguised as a labourer, for a price of 10,000dols. had been placed on his head. He remained in the United States until February, 1911, when he joined the revolutionary forces, and in a campaign in which he was materially supported by General Ben Viljoen, a veteran of the Boer war, he succeeded in forcing Porfirio Diaz to resign, and in succeeding to his high office. He has been rapidly ousted from his position, and the immediate appearance of two such strong rivals as Huerta and Felix Diaz for succession is not a happy omen for the long pacification of the country. The unexpected fusion of the federal and revolutionary forces in a joint election of a president is an unexpected development. It may be a temporary result of the heavy mortality involved in the fighting in the capital, or less humane motives may be its basis and it may be but a passing phase of Mexican politics in which rapid makings and breakings of alliances have been so frequent.

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Lemon Grass Oil. The "Bulletin of the Imperial Institute" contains a report of the analyses of some samples of lemon grass oils sent to England from Assam and Cochin. Cochin oil is found to be particularly rich in citral, containing 81·5 per cent. whereas most lemon grass oils of commerce contain from 70 to 75. Owing to the small quantity available and to the fact that the oil was not of uniform quality, the consignment sold in London realised a little below current market price. However, it is felt that larger consignments offered on the open market would realise the best prices; and merchants, who were consulted on the subject, are of opinion that it would be well worth while to extend the production of this oil in Assam, provided over-production is guarded against, as with a crop so easily raised any rise in price would most probably lead to such a result.

His Excellency the Governor of Bengal leaves Sealdah this evening and arrives at Agartala on the 21st, and at Chittagong on the 23rd inst.

The reports of the Select Committees on the Bill to amend the Bombay Court of Wards Act and the Bill to amend the Bombay Port Trust Act were published in a "Government Gazette" (ex-traordinary) yesterday.

Dr. J. C. Bose, the eminent Science Professor of the Presidency College, Calcutta, will deliver a course of three lectures on scientific subjects in the University Hall, Lahore. The lectures will be illustrated by experiments and are intended for the benefit of graduates engaged in research work or special studies.

A Press *communique* states:—The following two candidates having been placed first and second in the examination, held in December 1912, for admission to the Indian Finance Department, have been selected for the two appointments thrown open to competition; (1) Mr. Basanta Kumar Chatterjee, Presidency College, Calcutta; (2) Mr. Sachindra Chandra Das Gupta, Presidency College, Calcutta.

BRITISH LABOUR UNREST.

The Growth of Syndicalism.

PRESENT TRADE UNION TENDENCIES.

II.

In a previous article, an attempt was made to trace the origin of the modern Syndicalist movement, and to indicate not only its precise significance in the development of Labour organisation, but its close relationship to revolutionary socialism. It was shown that in France a combination of forces had built up a Confederation of working-class bodies, whose policy was inspired by teachings that might be expected to appeal to every extremist in the ranks of industrialism. It is now proposed to consider how, and to what extent, this movement, which has become international, has affected the working classes of the United Kingdom. Probably the titular chiefs of the British Labour Party would resent the suggestion that they have assisted in any degree to foster the growth of the Syndicalist spirit. Has not Mr. Ramsay Macdonald denounced Syndicalism both by speech and writing, and have not other prominent Socialist Labour men also condemned it? There is not a great deal in common between that "orthodox" Social Democrat, Mr. H. M. Hyndman, and Messrs. Macdonald and Philip Snowden, yet the "indiscipline" of members of the British Socialist Party, who have come to believe in the effectiveness of Syndicalist tactics, has produced violent dissentions in that party, and a serious threat of resignation from Mr. Hyndman. Veteran champion of Social Democracy, though he be, Mr. Hyndman's revolutionary Socialism has ceased to satisfy the "young bloods" who boldly avow their faith in the general strike, sabotage, and the whole programme of Syndicalism. The "scientific" Socialists call them anarchists, and are seeking to procure their expulsion from the party. Nevertheless, an impartial consideration of the rise of the aggressive spirit that now characterises almost every phase of British trade unionism leads to this incontestable conclusion: that the S. D. F., the Independent Labour Party, and the appearance of a Labour group in the House of Commons, have all contributed to create an evil which the leaders of these organisations can now neither suppress nor control.

If one would trace the beginnings of modern trade union tendencies in Great Britain, one would need to go back to the great strike of the London dockers, organised by Messrs. John Burns, Ben Tillett, and Tom Mann. That strike inaugurated the era of the new unionism, and save that Mr. Burns is now a Cabinet Minister, the personalities who dominated the situation then remain to-day in the forefront of the aggressive movement. They and their disciples are the advance guard of the industrial revolutionists and distasteful though the fact may be to the Parliamentarians, it is indisputable that they wield more real power than is concentrated in the hands of the group of men who represent Labour in the House of Commons. The great strikes of the last few years have, to the chagrin of the leaders of the Parliamentary party, demonstrated the matter beyond all question. Let us see how this has come about. It is undeniable that the London Dockers' strike, above referred to, gave a powerful impetus to the organisation of all classes of unskilled labourers. The skilled artisans were then, as now, fairly well organised, but the mass of unorganised, ill-paid labourers, were always a weakness whenever an industrial dispute occurred. Having no resources of any kind, they were the first to feel the effects either of strikes or trade depression. Possibly the old-fashioned Trade Unionists—the aristocrats of Labour—now and then had some commiseration for the men who stood below them, and, who, in the event of a strike or lock out, always suffered, whoever gained or lost. But the men who took in hand the organisation of these "depressed classes," and hold out to them the hope of better times, were before all things Socialists. They urged the advantage of combination both for immediate economic improvement, and as a means of ultimately attaining the Social millennium. Glowing orations were delivered in dingy rooms to small groups of extremely dejected and often famished looking working men, but the propaganda succeeded and in time strong and vigorous unions, composed entirely of workers previously classed as unskilled, were established. They steadily won improvements in pay, and in general working conditions for their members, but their founders kept constantly in view their ultimate goal. They did not restrict their activities to trade unionism, but simultaneously carried on a political propaganda seeking to make the two inseparable. Neither the red flag of the S. D. F., nor the intellectual appeal of the Fabian Society seemed to be capable of rallying "the new Democracy," to a common political platform, but both exerted a notable influence. Fabians and Social Democrats prepared the way for the creation of the Independent Labour Party, and the avowedly Socialist body whose first aim was to secure the election of Labour representatives to the Parliament. Socialists of all kinds were included in its ranks, while some of its more prominent advocates were the organisers of the unskilled labourers' Unions.

It was among these men that the conception of a National Federation of Trade Unions arose in a form capable of practical application. The original scheme was unmistakably ambitious; if one remembers rightly, its progenitor had ideas which rather startled the older heads of the Trade Union Congress, but his views were those of a true Syndicalist, who fully realised the power of organised labour. Though his scheme was not accepted in its entirety, a National Federation was called into being, and has since played a notable part in the industrial field. The political movement, which produced the I. L. P., made slow progress for some time after the formation of that body; the funds were difficult to obtain and, parliamentary elections, though costly, yielded unsatisfactory results. The astute Socialists, therefore, set themselves to capture the Trade Unions in the interests of Labour representation, and they succeeded. The average Trade Unionist, unless he has a grievance, takes small interest in the business of his society or branch. Hence the Socialist members had no great difficulty in dominating the lodges and the unions. They got themselves elected to official positions, and by resolution after resolution managed to get their own views adopted. They dominated the Union executives and ultimately the Trade Union Congress; they impressed their views on the Trades Councils, and finally there was evolved the ingenious scheme by which the Unions, the Trades Councils, and the various socialist bodies have become affiliated for the purpose of securing the election of Labour nominees to Parliament, and to the local governing authorities. The district Labour Representation Committees are the local caucases of what is now specifically called "The Labour Party" which is financed by contributions from all the sources enumerated above. It is to the combination of forces here indicated that the successes of the Party at the general elections of 1906 and 1910 are clearly due. But with those successes, has come a realisation of the limitations and slowness of parliamentary action. Other things too have helped to disillusionise the more ardent spirits, and to throw them back once more on reliance on direct effort in the economic field.

It might have been thought that the skilful combination of political and industrial action had produced results so remarkable that even the extremists would have been content to continue their work simultaneously along both lines. Men like Mr. G. Roberts, M.P., the President of the recent conference of the Labour Party, while confessing some disappointment with politics, still pin their faith to Parliament and the partial strike. But the revolutionists in a hurry plainly affirm that the Labour Party in the House of Commons has failed to do what was expected of it, has in fact succumbed to the noxious atmosphere of Parliamentary intrigue and has become no more than the appendage of a capitalist party. Payment of members has but emphasised the loss of the party's independence. On the other hand, the advocates of direct action have had ample evidence of the effectiveness of the strike on a large scale. There have been disappointments in that direction as well as in the legislative sphere, but on the whole they have been held to prove the necessity of better organisation; greater resolution and the engagement of larger forces in any industrial dispute that may arise. We need not pause now to expose the fallacious nature of this reasoning, or to set against it the arguments of those who believe that frequent resort to the sectional strike is likely to be much more effective than the general stoppage. Neither are we now concerned with the morality of the doctrine. It is enough to state that a study of the British labour disputes of the last six years reveals more than sufficient support for the Syndicalist case.

"The railway unrest of 1907 and the threat of a strike that compelled the companies to agree to the establishment of Conciliation Boards, the dispute in the shipbuilding trade, when the men, to the confusion of their nominal leaders, repudiated agreements, the strikes and lock-outs in the textile trade where again the operatives displayed an easy disregard of covenants, and finally, the transport, railway, and coal strikes of 1911-12, presented clear evidence of the working of the Syndicalist spirit. It has been especially manifest since 1910, and the shipping and transport workers, the railway men, and the coal miners in the last two years have been won along Syndicalist lines. The case of Driver Knox on the North-Eastern Railway is the most recent illustration of the operation of the new solidarity of Labour. The strikes of 1911-12 were significant mainly because to a considerable extent they were "sympathetic." That is the ominous feature of Syndicalism when considered in relation to the efforts now being made to amalgamate and to federate the trade unions according to industries. The Transport Workers' Federation directed the strikes of shipping employes, dock labourers, and carters; the railway stoppage in August 1911 was decreed and ended by the combined executives of a number of railway men's unions who are now completing a scheme for the amalgamation of the various bodies into a single organisation; and as a consequence of the general strike in the coal trade there is now a movement for the inclusion of all colliery workmen in the miners' organisation. One notes, too, the same tendency on the part of the metal engineering and ship-building trades, the printers and builders, and several other labour combinations. The amalgamation of the railway men's unions is but one part of a movement for the federation of the whole of the transport workers' organisations. And behind all, providing the propulsive power for every one of these efforts towards Industrial unionism, stand the Syndicalists both avowed and unavowed.

J. G.

[The first article of this series appeared on Wednesday 12th inst.]

ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM.

Majlisi Mooludi Sharif Ceremony.

A meeting of the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay was held in the Anjuman Hall, opposite the Victoria Terminus, yesterday afternoon, to perform the solemn ceremony of "Mooludi Sharif" on the occasion of the anniversary of the Prophet Mahomed.

Yesterday being also the anniversary of the birth of the Prophet, the following resolution was adopted:—

"That this public meeting of the Mahomedans of Bombay, held under the auspices of the Anjuman-i-Islam, on the happy occasion of the anniversary of the birth of their holy Prophet (on whom be peace) expresses its horror at the atrocities perpetrated by the Balkan Allies, and earnestly beseeches the responsible ministers of the British Crown to make effective representations to the Governments concerned and secure a cessation of these barbaric cruelties."

A resolution was also passed, requesting Mr. Haji Yusuf, Haji Ismail, Chairman of the meeting, to forward copies of the above resolution to the Viceroy and to Sir Edward Grey.

The meeting then dispersed.

MOTOR TAXI-CAR TAX.

Writing to the Standing Committee, regarding the wheel tax bills amounting to Rs. 50 outstanding against Mr. G.-L. Hatch, the Municipal Commissioner states that the Municipal Solicitors, who were consulted in the matter, state as follows:—

"It seems to us possible that a technical difficulty might be raised to the issue of a Distress Warrant against the "owner" in view of the failure of the Police Office to recover the tax leviable in respect of the motor taxi-car in question before the license was issued, and having regard to the fact that Mr. Hatch, the person who had charge of the car, was, as we understand, the person first treated as liable to pay that tax.

A Distress Warrant might, we think, be issued against the property (if any is traceable) of Mr. Hatch, but we gather he is not a person of any substance; and on the whole we are inclined to think the better course may be to sue both the owner (the proprietor of the Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency) and Hatch, the hirer, who had charge of the car, in the Small Cause Court, as it would appear that having regard to section 182 of the Municipal Act, a suit will lie against them severally or in the alternative for the recovery of the taxes due."

The Commissioner has now requested the approval of the Standing Committee, to a suit being filed, against the proprietor of the Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency and Mr. Hatch, or such other person or persons as may be deemed necessary party or parties to the suit for the recovery of the amount.

There is no law, says the "Poona Mail" under which action can be taken to prevent persons suffering from small-pox moving about and spreading the disease as they please; this is a matter regarding which the masses need to be educated. That this sort of thing is a menace to the public health there can be doubt, and we think the authorities might do some good by circulating pamphlets in the vernacular pointing out the danger of permitting persons suffering from small-pox to leave their rooms until they have thoroughly recovered, and all fear of contagion has passed away. The native Vaids and Hakims might also be asked to warn all their patients similary. This may, and should, do some good.

THE PROPOSED NAVAL ENTENTE.

OFFICIAL VERSION OF THE GERMAN SPEECHES.

Common Interests with Great Britain.

OBSTACLES IN WAY OF AN AGREEMENT.

England's Views not made Known.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BERLIN, FEB. 19.

The official text of the speeches of Admiral von Tirpitz and Herr von Jagow, delivered on the 7th inst., has been published. It shows that Admiral von Tirpitz protested against the Socialist view that his utterances had an anti-British tone. He said he would be the first to welcome an understanding with England. He pointed out the difficulty of comparisons of the proportionate strengths, as not only numbers but type, age and other factors must be considered.

Her acceptance of the ratio of 16 to 10 showed that Germany did not intend to enter competition with Britain. That ratio gave Germany a measure of power making it difficult to attack her; and no more was wanted. Aggressive action would require considerable superiority.

Nothing was known, he said, of the readiness of England to enter into naval negotiations. Admiral von Tirpitz denied that Germany had ever rejected such a proposal. He added that, in the event of a formal naval agreement, guarantees for carrying it out would be necessary, and there lay the difficulty.

Herr von Jagow, referring to the relations with England, recapitulated the declaration made by his predecessor, on the 2nd December, regarding the good service rendered to the cause of an understanding between all the Powers by frank conversations between England and Germany during all phases of the last crisis. "We now perceive," he said, "that we have not only points of contact of a sentimental kind with England, but also common interests. I am no prophet, but I hope that on the ground of common interests, which, in politics, is the most fruitful ground, we can continue to work with England, and perhaps reap a harvest. I should, however, like to point out that we are dealing with a tender plant, which we must not, by premature treatment or words, prevent from blooming."

MEXICAN REVOLUTION.

Federal General Becomes President.

MEXICO, FEB. 19.

President Madero was arrested in the Palace by one of his own officers, General Blanquet, supported by troops, yesterday. Thereupon the Federal leader, General Huerta, was proclaimed President, after a conference between representatives of General Huerta and General Diaz. Crowds in the streets cheered General Huerta and General Diaz.

Scarcely a building in the city has escaped damage from the prolonged bombardment. Cartloads of corpses have been taken out of the city and burned. Some estimates place the number of killed at two thousand and the wounded at ten thousand, most of whom are non-combatants.

TIPSTERS AND THE PRESS.

Committee of Control over Newspapers.

LONDON, FEB. 19.

Following on Lord Newton's Betting Inducements Bill, the object of which is to prevent the publication or circulation of advertisements of any betting or tipsters' business, the *Sportsman*, *Sporting Life*, and the majority of other sporting papers, have conditionally agreed to cease from publishing tipsters' advertisements. They propose the formation of a Press Control Committee to regulate bookmakers' advertisements.

COL. SEELY'S BUSINESS.

Interview with King and Trip Abroad.

LONDON, FEB. 18.

Colonel Seely had half an hour's audience with His Majesty at Buckingham Palace this afternoon. It is understood that he is going abroad for a short holiday.

The War Minister made purchases to-night of aeroplanes at the Aero Exhibition at Olympia.

PROPOSED INDIAN CHURCH

Anonymous Gift to the Aid Association

LONDON, FEB. 19.

The Indian Church Aid Association has received an anonymous donation of £8,600.

THE GRAND NATIONAL.

LONDON, FEB. 19.

The Grand National favourite, Axle Pin has stopped work owing to lameness of the shoulder.

NEW ZEALAND LOAN.

LONDON, FEB. 19.

The underwriters of the New Zealand loan of three million pounds have been saddled with eighty per cent. of the amount.

THE MARINES.

LONDON, FEB. 18.

The Admiralty has extended to Marines the privilege of the promotion of selected warrant and non-commissioned officers and men to commissioned rank. Commission will thus be granted annually.

A BOMB OUTRAGE.

Mr. Lloyd George's House Shattered.

HATPINS THE ONLY CLUE.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, FEB. 19.

A bomb exploded at Mr. Lloyd-George's country house at Walton Hill, near the golf course, early this morning. The house, which builders were just finishing, was shattered, but it was fortunately empty at the time. It will require rebuilding, and the damage is estimated at at least five hundred pounds.

Another bomb was discovered which had not exploded. Both consisted of seven-pound tins of black powder, and were ignited by means of a candle placed in shavings saturated with paraffin.

The only clue found is two broken hatpins. No footprints could be traced as the gound was frozen. It is believed that the perpetrators motored to the house at daybreak

M. POINCARE TAKES OFFICE.

Enthusiasm over Military Proposals.

LONDON, FEB. 18.

M. Poincare, the new President of the French Republic, was installed to-day. He drove in procession through streets lined with troops, from his house to the Elysee.

Remarkable popular enthusiasm was displayed, arising out of the patriotic sentiment evoked by the military proposals, which are coincident with M. Poincare's assumption of office.

It is announced that nearly three millions sterling will be expended this year for guns with a range of from seven to eight miles, searchlights, motors, railways, and stores, at the great entrenched camps.

After his installation at the Elysee, M. Poincare proceeded to the Hotel de Ville amid unprecedented scenes of enthusiasm, the cheers of the populace being mingled with the playing of bands, among which the "Marche de Lorraine" vied with the "Marseillaise," M. Poincare being a native of Lorraine.

Many shops were shut, and Parisians made holiday in the afternoon.

THE TSAR'S MESSAGE.

LONDON, FEB. 19.

The Tsar has telegraphed to President Poincare: "You know the value I attach to the close union between France and Russia. Relying on your co-operation in maintaining that union, I send you my sincerest and most cordial good wishes."

THE SCOTT DISASTER.

Sympathy of Canadian Parliament.

OTTAWA, FEB. 19.

In the House of Commons, M. Lemieux moved an adjournment in order to call attention to the desirability of showing some practical sympathy with the dependents of Captain Scott and his comrades.

Mr. Borden said he was convinced that Canadians would prove equally as appreciative of the heroism of the Scott party as their kinsmen overseas. Captain Scott was the ward not of Britain alone but of the Empire.

Sir W. Laurier said the episode showed that the Motherland still produced men equal to the heroes of old.

PUBLIC APATHY.

LONDON, FEB. 19.

The author, Mr. J. M. Barrie, in a letter, attributes the public apathy towards the Scott funds to confusion regarding what is needed. He asks the Government to make a definite statement of their intentions. Incidentally he says that Lord Curzon is wrong in placing the liabilities of the expedition at £30,000. The correct sum is £12,000.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, in forwarding a donation of ten guineas to the Mansion House Fund, says he hopes that a monument will be erected in St. Paul's, and that its design and execution will be entrusted to Captain Scott's widow.

LIBERIA AND GERMANY.

Friendly Settlement of Warship Incident.

LONDON. FEB. 18.

The Liberian Minister in London has paid a visit to Berlin in connection with the appearance, off the Liberian coast, towards Christmas Day, of two German warships. The visit has resulted in a friendly settlement, Germany assuring the Minister that the warships were merely sent to protect German subjects. A commission composed of Britishers, Liberians and Germans, will settle the claims of German traders.

Telegrams from Liberia say that friendly relations with Germany have been restored.

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

Sylvia Pankhurst sent to Prison.

LONDON, FEB. 18.

A batch of Suffragettes, including Sylvia Pankhurst, and Mr. Lansbury's son and daughter, have been sentenced to hard labour for terms varying from one to two months, for window-smashing.

SIR RONALD ROSS.

LONDON, FEB. 18.

It has been arranged that Major Sir Ronald Ross shall visit Cyprus in March to investigate the causes of the prevalent malaria there.

IMMIGRATION LAW.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 19.

The Senate has again passed the Immigration Bill, excluding illiterates, in spite of President Taft's veto.

Gas is a valuable adjunct to the ventilation of your room: it also destroys the organic impurities we exhale, and it is this which gives gas its greatest hygienic advantage over any other form of lighting

THE BALKAN TANGLE.

Mediation between Rumania and Bulgaria.

TURKEY BORROWING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 18.

Reuter learns that the Powers are contemplating mediation between Rumania and Bulgaria, which have been fruitlessly discussing various compromises. The matter has now been referred back to Bukharest.

Rumania offered to renounce Silistria, if she received a further extension from the Black Sea to Kaliakra, but Bulgaria refuses to assent to this, because the forts erected there would command Varna.

BUKHAREST, FEB. 19.

An official statement declares that the latest concessions by Bulgaria are unsatisfactory. The sole hope is that the Powers will initiate mediation. In spite of public agitation, the Rumanian Government is preserving its *sang froid*, conscious of its strength. It points out that British diplomacy has played a considerable part in efforts to effect a peaceful solution.

BELGIAN LOAN TO TURKEY.

LONDON, FEB. 19.

The Turkish Government has obtained an advance of half a million sterling from the Belgian group, on the security of various barracks and a parade ground in Constantinople.

INDIAN OPINION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, FEB. 19.

The "Muslim Gazette," an influential and leading organ of Muslim opinion in Oudh, publishes a strong article controverting the views expressed by H.H. the Aga Khan regarding the future of Turky, and maintains that they are diametrically opposed to the attitude of Indian Muslims in this respect, who believe that the loss of the European provinces would cripple Turkey for ever, and its Asiatic territory too may be jeopardised. The paper also seriously doubts the possibility of Great Britain ever becoming a bulwark of Islam, as her foreign policy is guided at present by her relations with the anti-Islamic Powers, Russia, and France, and as the British Foreign Office has shown no consideration for Muslim feeling during the recent crisis in the Balkans. In conclusion, the paper states that the loyalty of Indian Muslims to the British Government is unshaken, and there was no necessity of the Aga Khan's reminding them about their duties to the Government.

The Ottoman Consul-General, Bombay, has sent the following telegram received by him to-day from the Foreign Office at Constantinople.

False rumours are being intentionally put into circulation through certain mediums. The official bulletins, issued by the Ministry of War, will be communicated to you regularly. On the day of the 17th instant, there was no change whatever at Chatalja and at Bulair. Bombardment at intervals there was at Adrianople without importants events.

THE TSAR'S REPLY.

ST. PETERSBURG, FEB. 19.

It is officially declared that the Tsar's reply to Emperor Francis Joseph embodies nothing of the abruptness or lack of responsiveness, that have been attributed to it in certain unofficial circles.

CONSTANTINOPLE FIRE.

Two Hundred Buildings Destroyed.

CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB. 18.

At a rough estimate two hundred houses and shops were destroyed in the fire here. Scarcity of water and the narrowness of the streets hampered the fire brigade.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Amendment of Trades Union Bill.

LONDON, FEB. 18.

The House of Lords has completed the committee stage of the Trades Union Bill, which has been reported.

The House of Lords passed an amendment of the Earl of Dunmore to prevent the funds of a union being expended in the publication of a political newspaper.

Several amendments were withdrawn.

The Lords then passed the second reading of the Pilotage Bill, and various other Bills.

GUN EXPLOSION.

TOULON, FEB. 18.

A gun explosion on board the battleship "Danton" during firing practice resulted in three men being killed.

GOLD FOR INDIA.

PORT SAID, FEB. 19.

The P. and O. s. s. "Mongolia" has shipped £167,760 of gold for Bombay, and £300,000 for Singapore.

LADY HARDINGE.

Hyderabad Subscription List.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, FEB. 19.

Mrs. Pinhey (wife of the British Resident) has published the first list of subscribers for the address which is to be presented to H. E. Lady Hardinge with the names of the ladies who served on the Committee. The list is a very long one and included the names of H. H. the Nizam, H. E. the Prime Minister and almost every nobleman of his Highness' household; also hundereds of ladies residing in the district, of all castes and creeds, revealing a ready response to Mrs. Pinhey's well organised appeal, and bespeaking the sincerest sympathy felt by H. H. the Nizam's subjects throughout his extensive dominions.

THE LATE MR MARTIN.

The body of the late Mr. O'Neill Martin, Assistant Storekeeper of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, whose death in a drowning accident was reported yesterday, was recovered from the lake at Dohad. The funeral took place at Rutlam.

BANDMANN-CORLASS SUIT.

Stage Manager's Evidence Continued.

INVIDIOUS DISTINCTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 19.

In the Bandmann-Corlass damage suit yesterday, Mr. Coyne, continuing, stated that nothing had been said to give Miss Corlass the idea that the music in "Night Birds" was going to be played from cover to cover. On the contrary, the cuts were mentioned. He then narrated an incident when Miss Georgie Corlass had refused to continue the rehearsal. It was not true that he had dismissed her. He had no authority to do so. He had reported the matter to Mr. Bandmann. Witness had been playing in the musical comedy since it came into being and had been connected with the stage since 1885.

Cross-examined by Mr. Norton, witness said he was under a contract with Mr. Bandmann on a salary of £15, £17 and £19 a week, while playing, with second-class travelling expenses. Miss Corlass travelled first-class. He was not annoyed at that, but was aggrieved. On one occasion he might have been a bit rude to her. His general attitude was very courteous.

The Court then rose for the day.

NEW METROPOLITAN.

Impressive Enthronement of Rev. Dr. Lefroy.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 19.

The Most Rev. Dr. Lefroy was enthroned as the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, and Metropolitan in India and Ceylon, at an impressive service in St. Paul's Cathedral this morning. H. E. Lord Carmichael was present, and the congregation was a large one.

On the arrival of the Bishop at the western door of the Cathedral, an address of welcome was presented to him on behalf of the Cathedral vestry, by Mr. Justice Chitty. Then a solemn procession was formed and the Bishop was escorted down the aisle to the sanctuary. In the procession there were over fifty clergymen representing every part of the diocese. After prayers had been said by the officiating Archdeacon (Rev. W. K. Ferminger), the Bishop made the vow in which he promised to respect, maintain and defend the rights, privileges and liberties of the Church and diocese, and to rule therein with truth, justice, and charity, not lording it over God's heritage, but showing himself in all things an example to his flock. He was then led by the Archdeacon to the throne, and placed in the Episcopal seat, after which the communion service was gone through, the Lord Bishop preaching the sermon.

GOODS WAGONS DERAILED.

Passenger in Passing Train Injured.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

KHARDAHA, E. B. S. Ry., FEB. 19.

The Associated Press, has received the following telegram from the District Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, dated Khardaha (near Calcutta), 19th February, 4 p.m.—

At 11 hours to-day 221 up East Indian Railway goods train, running up from Chitpur (Calcutta) with empty wagons, was derailed at mile 11-20 near Khardaha station, on the up goods line, and 16 wagons left the road. One of these wagons struck the leading intermediate carriage of No. 20 down local train which was passing at the time along the down main passenger line and damaged the carriage and somewhat seriously injured an Indian male passenger seated in it. The injured passenger was attended to by the Chief Medical Officer who was in the train and removed to the Campbell Hospital, Calcutta. The down goods, and the up and down passenger lines are clear, and the up goods line will be cleared to night. An official enqiry into the cause of the accident is in progress.

FERGUSSON COLLEGE.

Aga Khan's Donation Towards the Amphitheatre.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 19

H. H. the Aga Khan has given a donation of Rs. 5,000 in aid of the building fund of the Amphitheatre of the Ferguson College. The building was, it may be remembered, opened, by H. H. Lord Sydenham in October last.

MULTAN JAIN CONFERENCE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MULTAN, FEB. 19.

The preliminary proceedings of the Jain Swetamber Conference are being held here.

They began on Sunday last, when the Jain god was carried from the temple to the pandal with great pomp. Yesterday the god returned with *eclat* to the temple.

The Conference began this afternoon. The Deputy Commissioner was present. Seth Pannalal, jeweller, Amritsar, was elected president, and in his speech laid great stress on education, and made several suggestions for the social and educational advancement of the community.

AUTHORITIES CENSURED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 19.

In giving his verdict on the inquest into the recent drowning fatality to Private D. Twomey in a tank behind the Shwe Dagon Pagoda, the Cantonment Magistrate found that death was due to drowning. His Worship thought the precautions for safety in case of accidents were most unsatisfactory. Of the two boats in the tank, one was water-logged and apparantly not used, while the other was too large and heavy. With a crew of one man it was impossible that it could give any assistance unless it happened to be very close to the drowning man. The accident occurred owing to lack of proper precautionary measures on the part of the authorities concerned. The highest praise was due to Private Richardson for the gallant efforts to save his comrade.

CHURCH MISSION.

Sir James "Meston at Home" to the Association.

MAGNIFICENT IDEAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 19.

A largely attended meeting, in connection with the Church Missionary Association, was held at Government House, Allahabad, at the invitation of Sir James and Lady Meston, who were "at home." The speakers were the Rev. Canon Durrant, the Rev. Mr. Holland and Canon Waller.

Sir James Meston, in replying, said that he ought to explain that personally, as a public servant, he could not take a public part in any religious propaganda, or pit one religious creed against another. He was sure that he and Canon Durrant numbered among their friends individual Hindus and individual Mahomedans, whom they would trust as far, and whom they liked as much, as any of their friends. So long as his wife and he were there, Government House would always be open for the furtherance of any good cause. As they had listened to the convincing eloquence of Canon Durrant and Mr. Holland, they could not fail to realise that the Association which they represented had a magnificent ideal (aplause).

MADRAS HOUSE COLLAPSES.

Four Killed and Twenty-one Injured.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 19.

A building in course of construction near the Elephant Gate Police Station came down with a heavy crash yesterday afternoon, and twenty-five men who were working were injured, four succumbing shortly afterwards.

The police were quickly on the scene and inquiry is being made as to the cause of the disaster.

INDORE DEWANSHIP.

Bombay Judge's Rumoured Appointment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 19.

It is believed in well-informed circles here that Sir Narayanrao Chandavarkar has been offered the Ministership of the Indore State in the place of Dewan Nanak Chand, resigned, and that he joins the post on the completion of his term as Judge of the Bombay High Court.

FRONTIER NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 19.

A fire in the corn and flour market in Kabul has caused damage to the extent of a lakh of rupees. It burnt intermittently for three days.

Further news from the frontier is that in Khost Valley the Mangals and Jadrans are once more giving trouble The leading chief of the Jadrans has returned several hundred rifles to the Governor, as his tribesmen refuse to render militia service, as agreed upon.

A frontier correspondent states that the Amir, while out on a shooting excursion at Shigi, beyond Jellalabad, had a fall from his horse and injured his arm.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 19.

With a view to frame a Bill to protect juvenile offenders from contamination by association with hardened criminals in jails, the Government of Bengal has appointed a committee, to consider:—(1) The question of the establishment of Industrial schools; (2) suitability or otherwise of existing charitable institutions for the accommodation and training of juvenile offenders; (3) the appoinment of probation officers; and (4) the establishment of juvenile courts and of houses of detention.

MR. MONTAGU IN MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 19.

The Hon. Mr. E.S. Montagu, his brother and Mr. Peel, Private Secretary, arrived at Madras this morning from Hyderabad, where they had spent two days visiting and dining with the Nizam.

Mr. Montagu went to Fort St. George, where he visited the Secretariat buildings and St. Mary's Church. He also paid a visit to the Opthalmic Hospital.

During his stay in Madras, Mr. Montagu will inspect the Presidency and Christian Colleges and the harbour, and will drive round the city. He will also visit some villages outside Madras. He will attend the garden party at Goverment House to-day and one to be given by the Rajah of Kuruppam to-morrow. There is also to be an entertainment at the Cosmopolitan Club on the 21st inst. Mr. Montagu will dine with the Chief Justice to-night and take lunch with Sir Harold Stuart to-morrow, and there will also be a dinner party at Government House

He will leave Madras for Mysore on the 21st for four days, and will probably shoot there. He will then proceed to Bombay and leave for England on the 8th March.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS STRIKE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCTUTA, FEB. 19.

The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* states that a meeting of Marwaris was held in Calcutta on Monday night in the Marwari Chamber of Commerce to consider the difficulty caused by the strike since the preceding day of two thousand house servants, who are Hindustanis of the Kuhar caste from Bihar. They demanded an increase of pay Some Marwaris are proposing to import Marwari servants.

ASSAM FRONTIER TROUBLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 19.

Lt.-Genl. Sir J. Willcocks, Commanding the Northern Army, has left Delhi to confer with the Chief Commissioner of Assam as to the measures to be taken to punish Nagas for their recent attack on the military police at Chinlong.

BANK OF BURMA.

Liquidator's Examination Continued.

INCORRECT CREDITS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 19.

In the Bank of Burma case, at the Chief Court Special Criminal Sessions to-day, the examination of Mr. E. R. S. Houldsworth by Mr. Rutledge, Government Advocate, was continued.

Witness was further examined on various items shown in the abstract statement made by him dealing with the amounts charged to different clients of the Bank and credited to the profit and loss account for the half-year ending June 30, 1911, which in his opinion, should have been credited to the interest and suspense account.

The hearing had not passed this stage when the Court adjourned for the day.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Postings from Unattached List.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, FEB. 17.

The following Unattached List Officers of the Indian Army have been posted to the British Regiments in India with a view to their qualifying for admission to the Indian Army:—

2nd Lieut. R.H. Stable, 2nd Batt., Royal Welsh Fusiliers, 2nd Lieut. R.M.M. Lockhart, 4th Batt. Worcestershire Regiment; 2nd Lieut. V. Gamber, 2nd Batt. Cheshire Regiment; 2nd Lieut. J.H.L. Walcott, 2nd Batt. Leicestershire Regiment; 2nd Lieut. A.F.G. Forbes, 3rd Batt. King's Rifle Corps; 2nd Lieut. Lennox, 1st Batt. Yorkshire Regiment; 2nd Lieut. E.J. Cashmore, 1st Batt., Leinster Regiment; 2nd Lieut. R. J.N. Norris, 4th Batt. Worcestershire Regiment; 2nd Lieut. H.C.S. Minchin, 1st Batt. Lancashire Fusiliers; 2nd Lieut. L.A. Stuart, 1st Batt. Leinster Regiment; 2nd Lieut. I. E. R. Weir, 3rd Batt. Royal Fusiliers; 2nd Lieut. A.G. Hunter, 1st Batt., Manchester Regiment; 2nd Lieut. F.E. Lemarchand, 1st Batt., Manchester Regiment; 3nd Lieut., R. D. Smith, 4th Batt. Rifles Brigade; 2nd Lieut. D. Beanland, 4th Batt., Worcestershire Regiment, 2nd Lieut. D. A. G. Dallas, 2nd Batt. Leicestershire Regiment; 2nd Lieut. G. St. J. Robinson, 2nd Batt., Royal Irish Fusiliers; 2nd Lieut. A. C. Pegg, 2nd Batt. Royal Welsh Fusiliers; 2nd Lieut., C.H.D. Passay, 1st Batt., South Lancashire Regiment 2nd Lieut. G. Uloth, 2nd Batt., Royal Irish Fusiliers 2nd Lieut. I. J. Hughes, 2nd Batt. Rifles Brigade; 2nd Lieut., F, W. Messervy, 4th Batt., King's Royal Rifles Corps; 2nd Lieut. I. F, G. Hall, 1st Batt., Highland Light Infantry; 2nd Lieut. E. K. Bird, 2nd Batt. Liverpool Regiment; 2nd Lieut. J. W. B. Tindall, 2nd Batt., Shropshire Light Infantry; 2nd Lieut. V. W. K. Mackinnon, 2nd Batt. Royal Berkshire Regiment; 2nd Lieut. G. E. Stuart Prince, 3rd Batt. King's Royal Rifle Corps; 2nd Lieut. B.J. P.Mawdsley, 2nd Batt., Cheshire Regiment; 2nd Lieut., A. J. Tisdall, 2nd Batt., Rifle Brigade, 2nd Lieut. G. B, Harvey, 6th Dragoons; 2nd Lieut. E. W. D. Vaghun; 2nd Batt. Rifle Brigade; 2nd Lieut, N. H. Rogers, 1st Batt. South Lancashire Regiment; 2nd Lieut. G. D. Payne, 2nd Batt. East Yorkshire Regiment: 2nd Lieut., B. W. Browning 2nd Batt., Shropshire Light Infantry.

PROMOTION IN THE R. A.

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 19.

It has been decided that Lieutenants of the Royal Artillery may be promoted to the rank of Captain, after 13 years' service, in the of vacancies in the establishment of higher ranks.

BOMBAY STATION ORDERS.

By Brevet Colonel W. R. Marshall.

The following arrivals and departures, reported at Bombay, are published:—

NORTHERN ARMY.

Arrivals.—Capt. A. Campbell, Royal Engineers; Col. R. Kirkpatrick, Army Medical Service; 2nd Lieut. J. A. N. Butler, 17th (D.C.O.) Lancers; Col. O. B. S. F. Shore, D.S.O., G.S.O., Army Head Quarters; Majors B. M. L. Brodhurst, 14th Gurkha Rifles; G. W. Johnson, 47th Sikhs; G. K. Channer, 3rd Q.A.O. Gurkha Rifles; Capts. J. C. Pearse, 4th Cavalry; C. R. S. Bradley, 4th Cavalry; Lt.-Col. F. F. Weedon, Royal Engineers; Lieut. K. Mason, R. E. Survey of India.

Departures.—Capt. T. A. Davis, 76th Punjabis; Major E. D. Money, Captt. H. J. Money, C. H. Giffard, 1st K.G.O. Gurkha Rifles, (The Malaun Regt.); A. E. Jhonson, 28th Light Cavalry; G. P. Morris, 30th Lancers, (Gordon's Horse), A. G. Stone, 1-3rd Q.A.O. Gurkha Rifles, Majors A. G. G. Sharp, 1st The P.W. Leinster Regiment, (Royal Canadians) A. V. Johnson, 3rd Royal Fusiliers, (City of London Regiment); Lt.-Col. J. W. Bullen, Royal Army Medical Corps; 2nd-Lieut. H. G. Glindinning, Royal Field Artillery; Capts. H. E. Medlicott, 3rd Skinner's Horse; H. Clark, Royal Artillery; E. A. Trafford, Cantt. Magistrate's Dept.; M. H. L. Morgan, 62nd Punjabis, Kohat Brigade; Lieut. R. R. A. Sparkes, 54th Sikhs, (Frontier Force.)

SOUTHERN ARMY.

Arrivals.—Capt. G. B. A. Rind, 124th D.C.O. Baluchistan Infantry; Lt.-Col. C. E. Baynes, Lieut. V. H. S. Smith, 32nd Lancers; Capt. T. de B. Carey, 2nd Royal Fusiliers, (City of Londond Regiment); Lieuts. J. C. Manley, Royal Field Artillery; G. Stoddart, 104th Wellesley's Rifles; Capt. The Hon. W. L. C. Graham, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.

Departures.—Lt.-Col. E. J. M. Wood. 97th Deccan Infantry; Capt. V. E. Mocatta, 14th (King's) Hussars; Lieuts. H. S. Walker, E. W. Benson 2nd Bn. The Cheshire Regiment; Major B. Nauth, Indian Medical Service; Capt. R. C. Wilson, 114th Mahrattas; Lt.-Col C. O. O. Tanner, 127th Q.M.O. Baluch Light Infantry; Capt. G. W. Hemans, 29th Lancers, (Deccan Horse.); 2nd-Lieut. S. Giffard, Royal Field Artiliery; Major M. H. Henderson, 26th K.G.O. Light Cavalry.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

The following Officers, N. C. O.'s and men of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles passed an examination, held at Santa Cruz, on the 8th February, for Proficiency Certificates:—2nd-Lieuts. M. N. Hogg, and A. Ashton, L-Sergt J. E. P. Curry, Corpl. T. R. Aldred, L-Corpl. E. L. Brown, Vols. H. W. Kilbey, W. Miles, and H. P. T. Lattey.

Captain E. T. Lambert, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, is granted leave of absence out of India for 9 (nine) months, from 19th March.

APPOINTMENT, POSTINGS, &c.

Captain J.A. Yates, 103rd Light Infantry, assumed duties of Staff Captain, Ahmednagar Brigade, on 5th February 1913.

Major J.G. Dennistoun, 44th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, assumed command of the Station, Bellary, on 12th February 1913.

REGIMENTAL.

67th Punjabis.—Lt-Colonel H.W. Johnston to be Commandant.

16th Rajputs.—Lieut. J.W.S. Hobson to be Adjutant.

14th Sikhs.—Captain G.D.P. Swinley, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command.

SERVICES COMMISSION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, FEB. 19.

The Karachi Chamber of Commerce concurs with the views expressed by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on the subject of the larger employment of Indians in preference to Europeans by the Government in this country, as the question is now being investigated by the Public Services Commission.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

HOW TO SAVE INDIA?

"WE are here not to govern in India, but to save India," said the Rev. Dr. Horton in the address which he delivered at the Town Hall meeting in celebration of the centenary of the establishment of the Bible Society in Western India. This is not the first time that Great Britain is credited with an altruistic purpose as the ruler of India. Only the other day, I read in the London *Spectator* a statement to the effect that England did not hold India for her pleasure or profit. Yet she will most zealously guard all the avenues against the possibility of a Russian menace, and will not let anyone supplant her in her philanthropic mission. As human nature goes, it may be frankly owned that, if England had not found it to her profit to annex this country to the Empire, she would never have undertaken the burden. But Dr. Horton's words, broadly construed, embody a lofty conception of government which should ever be kept in view by our rulers as their guiding light. No one expects them to make a total renunciation of their own interests; the connection will not endure, unless it is profitable to both sides; but the interests of the rulers and the ruled should be so justly adjusted as to secure no undue advantage to the predominant partner. But Dr. Horton's words are intended by himself to be interpreted only in a narrow religious sense. His definition of the purpose of the British rule in India is the saving of India by evangelization. But surely that is not the object of the rule; nay, it would be in direct conflict with the solemn pledge given to the people of India, that the Government will scrupulously respect their religions, and that every race is perfectly free in the observance of its own faith. So it is stated expressly in the proclamation which we love to call our Magna Charta.

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM.

As every community is left absolutely free in the exercise of its own religion, so it is also equally free to all to propagate their own faith, if they choose. In other words, Government have allowed full liberty of conscience to their subjects, and it is as open to an Englishman to turn a Mahomedan, as it to a Brahaman to become a Christian. The utmost advantage of this freedom has been taken by Christian missionaries. Hindus do not proselytize, nor do Zoroastrians. Islam is a proselytizing religion, but India does not afford it a very promising field. It succeeds remarkably among the inferior races of Africa, who take to it more kindly than to Christianity. As a converting agency, the Christian mission in India have the field almost entirely to themselves. There is quite a network of missions of various denominations all over the country and they pursue their calling in peace, because their zeal is unobtrusive, and their work is usually performed with tact and discretion. However they might avoid ticklish comparisons with the ancient faiths of India, the comparison is implied when they offer their own religion as the one and only road to salvation. Although Dr. Horton in his speech trod this delicate ground with studied care and discretion, it is impossible to do so without awakening tender susceptibilities, and therefore, he might have refrained from making a direct reference to other faiths, in comparison with his own.

CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA.

THE missionary declares that salvation can only be attained by a belief in the revealed religion. Are we to understand, then, that the millions of other creeds are debarred from Divine grace? This is the question that occures to the Indian at once as he listens to the missionary's arguments, and I am referring to it here, as I am laying before the reader the Indian point of view, which is my own mission as a contributor to this column. We do not share with the missionaries in their sanguine expectation of the ultimate evangelization of India. Hindus, and Moslems, and Sikhs, and Parsis, are wedded so closely and intimately to their respective creeds, that they have become part of their lives. The religious feeling among the Indian races is intense. It dominates all the important acts and purposes of life. No one can tell with certainty what the future ages will bring forth; but judging from existing evidence and circumstances, we may be sure that the consummation, so devoutly wished for by the Christian, is infinitely beyond measurable distance. Indian youths flock to mission schools and colleges. They attend the catechism and Bible lessons without demur; nay, they even compete for the prizes awarded for religious knowledge. But so far as their own sacred beliefs and traditions are concerned they emerge from the institutions unscathed. It is not my purpose here to dispute with the missionaries whether it is best for the Indians to remain unregenerate, in the religious sense. My only purpose is to state a fact, it is believed, nevertheless, that the seed has not been sown in vain, but that it will germinate and bear fruit in the fulness of time. It is, moreover, argued that Western literature, permeated as it is by Christian ideals, must insensibly make an impression on the mind of the educated Indian, and that the silent process being continued from generation to generation, must end in evolving the Christian spirit, which will be ready to embrace the new faith. There was a goodly parade of statistics at the Town Hall meeting, and they are satisfactory, so far as they go. It was recalled with pleasure that the Bible is published in 86 languages and dialects of India, and that close upon a million copies of the sacred book were distributed in one year. These are some of the facts which are taken as a sufficient warrant by the devout Christian for entertaining the golden vision, and Dr. Horton, as one of this number, declared that in the extraordinary changes and developments which India was undergoing, the circulation of the Bible was playing no small part.

ESTIMATE OF MISSION WORK.

THE government ideal is totally different from the missionary ideal. When the government insist on the value of moral and religious education, they desire that each race should follow the precepts of its own religion. They wish each community to preserve its own nationality. They do not wish the natives to be anglicized, and would probably wish them less to be anglicized to the extent of being Christianized. But after all is said, the salvation of India will depend not upon the natives accepting a particular form of religion, but upon their moral and material progress under the care and guidance of the rulers, upon their education and enlightenment, and above all, upon the character which that education will be the means of forming. This can be effected independently of any particular form of religious belief. If I controvert some of the assumptions and expectations of the missionaries, it must not be supposed that I am wanting in appreciation of their work. We feel grateful to the Salvation Army for the substantial good it is doing in rescuing the fallen, reclaiming the criminal, and encouraging honest industry among the very poor. We admire missionaries, as a class, for the purity of their motive, or the example they afford to Indians of perseverance and determination, undaunted by difficulties, which have crowned their endeavours with a certain measure of success. We feel respect for the pious folk at home who contribute so liberally to mission funds, and especially for the poor who deny themselves, for a space, some of the necessaries of life, in order to give their mite for the salvation of the heathen. We are grateful to Christian societies for the efficient educational institutions and medical missions founded and maintained out of these funds. They have also been the means of raising considerable numbers of the depressed classes from their abject and hopeless degradation. Finally, among the white men and women in India, it is chiefly the missionary who seeks to narrow the gulf between them and the indigenous races by their meek and gentle bearing towards them, and by their genial intercourse with them. There have been great missionaries, men of high character and lofty purpose, who are esteemed and revered by Indians. In Bombay the name of John Wilson is cherished by the older generation, not only as a great scholar and divine, but also in a greater degree as a true exemplar of Christian charity, humility and gentleness.

"AN INDIAN SUFFRAGETTE." AN Indian Suffragette is a contradiction in terms, and, therefore, I was startled to read this headline to a Reuter's message published in the papers. It says that a Bengali lady, Miss Kudumuni Mitra, B.A., editor of a monthly journal, and husband of one who is also similarly employed, has been invited to attend the International Women Suffrage Alliance Congress to be held next summer in Budapest, as the delegate from India to represent Indian women. How came she to be invited? Who has invested her with a representative character? Is she a full-blown Suffragette of the mad, militant, order? Or is she one of the saner and milder type? I have no doubt but that she is of the better class of women claiming to be enfranchised. But, mad or mild, there is hardly any room for a Suffragette in Indian society. Our womankind have to traverse a long and weary road before they will have arrived at the stage whence they may look abroad for civil rights and political enfranchisement. Aye, the mass of the male population is still in a deplorably backward state, and self-governing institutions are in their infancy. What, then, could an Indian woman want to make common cause for with the advance-guard among the advanced womanhood of Europe? She has been invited to read a paper before the Congress, and, if the position be correctly stated, she will inform her Western sisters that among the masses of India, woman is held as the serf, the vassal, the belonging of her master; that she is bound to strict obedience and devotion to her lord, however he may himself behave towards her; that this is her *Dharma*, and that, if she is fed and clothed, and supplied with ornaments, according to her husband's means, and not too harshly treated, she is happy and contented. But I fancy that Miss Mitra will prefer to dwell more largely on the change that is being evolved in the condition of Indian women, and of the progressive ideals cherished by the enlightened section of Indian women. She will tell the Congress that, although their number is infinitesimal, they supply the leaven which, in the course of ages will permeate the entire mass. Outside her own home, the most sacred duty of the enlightened Indian woman is to promote knowledge among her own sex. There is nothing more to be done at present. Whether the whole thing will end ultimately in the smashing of shop windows, or the assaulting of police constables and public men, we do not know. But we need not be troubled by a possibility that is not likely to disturb our great-grand children.

DION.

BOMBAY MASONIC BALL.

Successful and Well Attended Function.

In spite of some unexpected difficulties, the Bombay Masonic Hall of 1913, which was held last evening in the Town Hall, was one of the best of a long series. It was necessary to postpone the event from Monday until Wednesday, a circumstance which naturally disturbed some of the arrangements but the ingenuity of the essential surmounted all difficulties and it was generally agreed that the arrangements were more convenient than any which had been made on previous similar occasions. For instance, the supper room, instead of being in the Durbar Room, was in a large shamiana at the north end of the building. Here supper tables were laid with plenty of room for dancers passing in and out, and Messrs. Mongini Bros. had pleasantly decorated the space, providing in particular a large centre-piece of nougat, which represented a medeaval fortress. At the same time the band occupied a space on the north side of the Assembly Hall and it was found that the whole arrangement left more room for dancing and for sitting-out, than had ordinarily been enjoyed. The dancing hall itself which was of course the Assembly Hall, was decorated in a scheme of dark blue and white, and to this the banners of the various lodges, placed in appropriate positions added effect.

About 350 people attended including the principal officers of both the English and Scottish constitutions. There were present Mr. Justice Beaman, G.M., A.S.F.I., with Mr. A.W. S. Wise, D.G.S., and others of his principal officers, and Mr. W. A. Haig-Brown, D.G.M., Bombay, with Mr. C. B. Robinson, Dy. D.G.M., Mr. J. F. Pennock, D.G.S., Mr. R. D. Hughes, D. G. T., and other G. L. officers. These, entering the hall advanced in a joint procession to the centre, and then, dividing, each Grand Master returned and took his position on the dais. After this brief ceremonial the dance commenced and the coloured Masonic clothing of the many bretheren who were present added greatly to the gay appearance of the dancing floor.

The organisation of this function was mainly in the hands of Messrs. J. F. Pennock and A. Finan as Hon. Secretaries with the assistance in particular of Messrs. F. M. Spencer, H. Royal and P. H. Reed. To these gentlemen, especially credit was to be given for a most successful function.

Mr. Dudley Myers has been very cordially received at Delhi, and a number of new members of the European Defence Association have been enrolled. It is possible that, after visiting Cawnpore and proceeding to Calcutta, he may pay another visit to Delhi. It is stated that the Punjab Branch of the European Defence Association will be formed on the principles governing the Punjab Chamber of Commerce. The various important stations will be represented by a certain number of members on the Committee, and co-operation will thus be secured. This principle has worked well in respect of the Chamber, all interests being represented, and it is equally applicable to the Association. A strong branch should be formed, Delhi being included within its range, as is the case with the Chamber of Commerce.

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LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

FAVOURED CREDITORS.

Undue Preference to Claims of Ralatives.

INVALID INSOLVENT.

Yesterday, in the Insolvency Court, before Mr. Justice Macleod, one Kasam Nanji Miani, a trader, was charged under sec. 103 of the Insolvency Act for showing undue favour to some of his creditors who were his relatives.

Mr. Wadia appeared for the insolvent and Mr. Strangman for the opposing creditor, Haji Esmail Gool Mahammad.

Mr. Wadia commended his client to the mercy of the Court, and pleaded guilty. He said that his client thought that the money he had taken from his relatives was deposit money and that he should pay them first. He had helped the Official Assignee as much as possible and almost all the monies had been collected by the Official Assignee. The insolvent was very ill. Dr. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna and two European doctors had certified to his illness and had allowed him to come to Court that day. He had heart disease.

Mr. Strangman: The doctors have veered round now.

Mr. Wadia: Hearing Mr. Strangman's opening, there was nothing wonderful in my client's heart having failed. He has revived again (laughter).

Mr. Strangman said that only a few thousands out of Rs. 77,000 had been collected and not Rs 74,000 as stated by Mr. Wadia.

Mr Wadia: My friend must restrict himself to the charges of undue favour.

Mr. Strangman: I mention this as the Court is asked to show mercy.

Mr. Wadia: The insolvent has been trading for 25 years and what wrong was done by him was done under pressure. He felt he was a trustee and thought he should relieve his creditors first. He is an old man. He had a business in Zanzibar and when the assets from that are received he may be able to pay four annas in the rupee.

The insolvent was helped to the witness-box where his Lordship ordered a chair to be placed for him. The insolvent said he had a pain in his chest and was feeling giddy.

Mr. Strangman: Only Rs. 23,000 has been recovered. It was a culpable fraud and the creditors suffered. If he be dealt with severely, other people will be taught a lesson.

His Lordship, in delivering judgment, said that there could be no doubt that the insolvent knew full well that his condition was hopeless. He paid money to his friends and knew what he was doing. He was committing a fraud on the general body of creditors. His counsel had put forward certain circumstances in extenuation, but all the money had not been recovered and there was no likelihood of it being recovered. An offence of that nature was very easily committed. If he had worked honestly, the general body of creditors would not have been in such a position.

His Lordship sentenced the accused to six months' simple imprisonment. His Lordship said that he would be taken proper care of in jail, as he was ill. It was in the power of the Local Gvernment to repeal the sentence on the score of illness, but the Court must do its duty.

A Sheriff's officer took charge of the insolvent.

Mr. Strangman said that his costs should come out of the assets of the insolvent, which were Rs. 28,000, and the deduction would not materially affect the other creditors. No unnecessary costs had been incurred and the prosecution was a just one.

The Judge: The costs of a criminal prosecution cannot be recovered from the party.

Mr. Strangman said that under secs. 90 and 104, he could receive his costs.

His Lordship eventually asked the costs to be paid from the assets.

PARSI FAMILY DISPUTE.

The application for the discharge of Manekji Cowasji Patel came up for hearing yesterday in the Insolvency Court presided over by Mr. Justice Macleod.

Mr. Davar appeared for the opposing creditor, Mr. Pherozesha Dorabji Panwalla, and Mr. Wadia appeared for the insolvent, Manekji Cowasji Patel.

Much interest was centred in this case, as it revealed many things not known well to the public. The insolvent, an educated man, defended himself for five days in Mr. Justice Beaman's Court, but lost the case, and a decree was passed against him. After that he sought the shelter of the Insolvency Court.

Mr. Davar said that the insolvency was the result of a decree for Rs. 1,700, and cost about Rs. 3,000. It was a suit on a promissory-note. An "ex parte" decree had been passed, but on a deposit in Court of Rs. 500 the case was revived. The defence was either dishonest or else the insolvent was cherishing a delusion He had cried and wept and shouted. Counsel had asked that there should be security for the decree and costs. The insolvent had replied that he had money with him in his house. He had obtained an interim order of protection. He had incurred debts without any hope of repaying them. He could not say where his money had gone. He was a brother-in-law of the creditor. The insolvent had married but had quarralled with his wife and as he was in debt, the creditor had paid him the money on condition that he treated his sister properly. He had said that he was maintained by his mother. He was to have been paid Rs. 10,000 as dowry of which he received Rs. 7,000. His defence was that the sum of Rs. 1,700 was payment of Rs. 3,000 due to him s[illegible] part [illegible] as the balance of the dowry.

The Judge: It was a conditional pro-note.

Mr. Davar: He says so, but Mr. Justice Beaman's judgment has disposed of that defence.

Mr. Wadia: The defendant was a school teacher. He was fond of making speeches and was believed to be a Tilakite. After some correspondence, the Government dismissed him from the Young Ladies' High School. He appealed to Government and at last received Rs. 3,000. His mother-in-law is worth seven lakhs of rupees and he has nothing. He may be very fond of speeches. The case is not worth the time spent on it.

The Judge: It is a mere family dispute.

Mr. Davar: Not at all. The creditor is a poor billiard saloon keeper. He gave the money to restore peace. The creditor himself says that the insolvent is a pauper and spent Rs. 3,000 received from Government and Rs. 1,700 from the creditor. His mother-in-law, Golebai finally settled, as she says, the dowry at Rs. 7,000. In his judgment Mr. Justice Beaman doubted the insolvent's sanity.

The Judge: It is a family dispute.

Mr. Davar: Why do they bring in my client?

The Judge: Who is he?

Mr. Davar: The brother-in-law.

The Judge: There is nothing in the judgment to show that his defence was vexatious.

Mr. Davar: The attitude he took up was vexatious. I put in the judgment. He received Rs. 3,000 in May 1912 from Government. He has not accounted for Rs. 4,700 he received from Government and my client. He had Rs. 2,000 on 12th Nov. 1912. He says also that he had valuable furniture which he gave to his mother and brother. He confessed that one of his brothers had been convicted of theft and that the other was also disreputable. He also says that his mother-in-law advised his wife to leave him. One of his brothers vanished after the interim order. He left service in 1910. His mother has maintained him since then. He cashed a thousand-rupee note after the decree. Rs. 4,700 which he received he cannot in any way account for.

The Judge: Your case is that he had money and he would not pay.

Mr. Davar: Yes.

The Judge: Then you contradict yourself.

Mr. Davar: He took the money from my client on condition that he would treat his wife well, but two days after he drove her away.

Mr. Wadia: This is a very petty matter, and a mere family dispute, but his mother-in-law and brother-in-law have come to Court to wash their dirty linen in public.

Mr. Davar: He finally called his mother and sister as witnesses and cried his address aloud and brought a written address to Court to show what a great man he was. He omitted to mention a letter in his statement and later on says he forgot to mention it. Yet Mr. Wadia says that we have come to wash dirty linen in public. He made all sorts of allegations against the plaintiff. When the first case was dismissed the insolvent said he had gone to serve a summons though he was present in Court but did not answer to his name.

Mr. Wadia: This is not the Court for all that.

The Judge: Let us not have all those details.

Mr. Davar: This is not a case in which a man should be discharged, or for discharge to be postponed. If the discharge is to be postponed, it should be without protection.

Mr. Wadia: My client is a much maligned man. Here is a Government letter saying that he was dismissed by Government under a misapprehension. Government could not reinstate him, but paid Rs. 3,000. Government did what they could for him.

The Judge: Is he reinstated?

Mr. Wadia: Government could not reinstate him. The opposing creditor himself in his affidavit said that the insolvent had nothing and was a pauper. He had been dismissed three years ago and he had to meet his expenses. The insolvent is said, by the other side, to be insane. If so, the other side cannot challenge his actions. His mother has no money and he is obliged to depend upon his relatives on his wife's side. His mother-in-law is vexed with him and has set up his other son-in-law, who has married another of her daughters, to trouble him. This is a very vexatious matter and a mere family dispute. My client should receive his discharge.

His Lordship, in delivering judgment, said that all the troubles had been due to domestic differences. The insolvent did not get his dowry and the querrels went on. The insolvent was sued at last for money. The Judge held that the insolvent thoroughly believed in his defence. His present position was due to that suit. The fact that he could not pay four annas in the rupee was hardly due to his action. He was not responsible for his position. The defendant could not be blamed. The case was of no public importance and no good purpose would be served by postponing his discharge. His Lordship, therefore, declared Manekji Cowasji Patel to be an insolvent and he was discharged.

CHEMIST'S INSOLVENCY.

In the Insolvency Court Mr. Justice Macleod had before him the insolvency matter of Gasper Almeida, whose discharge was strongly opposed by Dr. R. J. Treasurywalla.

The insolvent carried on business with Dr. Fernandez for some time in partnership, and then continued it himself, assuming all the liabilities of Dr. Fernandez, which amounted to Rs. 65,000. The debts rose to Rs. 1,91,000. The insolvent had no property except a house worth Rs. 2,000 in Thana, and he said he had goods valued at Rs. 30,000 and had mortgaged them to one Kaka, who declared he had realized only Rs. 5,000 from them. His goodwill was sold for Rs 300 only. It was a chemist's business. For two years the insolvent went on with his business and his borrowings, knowing that he had nothing. At the same time he said the money of his creditors was as safe with him as in a bank. So said Mr. Taraporewalla for the opposing creditors.

The insolvent, who appeared in person, stated that the creditor opposing his discharge was the most vindictive one. He had been foolish enough to assume the liabilities of Dr. Fernandez. He did not keep any account. He had no balance-sheet. Just when he was trying to settle his accounts and had appointed a man to keep them he had to abscond.

The Judge: You contracted debts without any hope of replaying them.

Insolvent: I insured my life for a large sum so that on my death my creditors would get the money.

Mr. Taraporewala: That policy is now going about to lapse. The insolvent committed a criminal offence. He ought be be proceeded against under sec. 103. He took all the money and cannot account for the large sum he had with him. The Official Assignee could not make out whether what the insolvent had done was fraud or not, the Official Assignee left the matter to the Judge to decide. Your Lordship can take steps against the accused. After we had filed three suit to recover money from him, he mortgaged his properties to Kaka for Rs. 19,000. The Official Assignee found that it was undue preference. We might file a suit against Kaka.

The Judge: The Official Assignee may apply hereafter.

His Lordship granted the insolvent protection and postponed his discharge for five years.

PALGHAR LANDS FOR CULTIVATION.

The case in which Jamshed Khodaram Irani sued Burjorji Dhunjibhoy contractor for the transfer of some property to the plaintiff, or the payment in lieu thereof of Rs. 44,000 by way of claims and damages, came up first before Mr. Justice Macleod, who gave a decree for the plaintiff, ordering the defendant to specifically perform the contract of sale and to execute the assignment of the Palghar property and also the declaration agreed upon. The plaintiff was ordered to execute a conveyance of his Elphinstone-road property. The defendant was ordered to bring into account Rs. 10,500 for grass for 1911, and Rs. 11,741 for the current year. The plaintiff was ordered to bring into account rents and profits of his Elphinstone-road property from 8th September 1911 and the balance of the earnest money with interest. The defendant was ordered to pay plaintiff's costs.

One Motabhoy Bhicaji obtained the lease of some land at Palghar (Thana) for 999 years from 1st August 1890, from the Secretary of State. The lessee was to improve the land for cultivation within 10 years, and until it was wholly improved, the land was not to be sublet or transferred. The period was extended to another ten years. In 1908 Motabhoy Bhicaji sold his interest in the land to the defendant.

The defendant agreed to sell and the plaintiff to buy on the 8th July 1911, the defendant's interest in the land for Rs. 85,000, of which Rs. 4,000 was paid at once. The same day the plaintiff agreed to sell and the defendant to buy certain immoveable property belonging to the plaintiff and situated at Elphinstone-road, Bombay, for Rs. 30,000, to be retained by the plaintiff out of the purchase money payable by the plaintiff to the defendant for the plaintiff's Palghar property.

After some correspondence on the 7th September, 1911, the defendant's attorney wrote to the plaintiff's attorney stating that as the plaintiff had failed to carry out the contract, it was at an end; and that Rs. 4,000 paid by the plaintiff was forfeited to the defendant. After some futher negotiations the the defendant on the 6th October finally caucelled agreement. The plaintiff said that the defendant had no reasonable grounds to avoid the agreement. The plaintiff said he had been offered a profit of Rs. 40,000 on the Palghar land but had refused to sell it as the plaintiff was desirous of carrying on the cultivation himself. The plaintiff prayed that the defendant might be ordered to transfer to the plaintiff the Palghar property and the defendant might be ordered to accept a transfer of the property at Elphinstone-road.

The defendant said that at the time the said agreement was entered into, he was in want of money to pay his partners who were pressing him for payment. He was entitled to retain Rs. 4,000 and denied his liability to pay Rs. 40,000.

An appeal was filed against Mr. Justice Macleod's decision, and the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Chandawar hearth it. Justice Chandavarkar, in delivering the Court's judgment, concluded thus: It was indeed urged that the question before us was one of pure law arising upon the evidence of the correspondence put in; that the law must arise out of the facts, which must depend on the evidence; and that the evidence must be led with a view to the specific facts that are relied upon as raising the legal inference of subsequent agreement or mainer. Apart from that however, in the present case, the correspondence shows that the appellant enlarged the period for completion of the contract from time to time after the date fixed in the contract had expired, on the distinct understanding that the further negotiations were without prejudice. On these grounds I am of opinion that the decree appealed from must be reversed, and the suit dismissed with costs throughout on the respondent.

MARWARI DEALINGS.

Mr. Justice Macleod, in the Bombay High Court, had before him an interlocutary matter in which the affairs of some Marwari bankers named Harmukhrai Khetsidas were involved.

The parties were Mr. R. D. Sethna, the Official Assignee in charge of the property of Harmukhrai Hanumanbax, an adjudged insolvent, and Harmukhrai's wife Suvati, alias Jamnabai, daughter of Mizamal Bajoria.

Plaintiff said that on 24th Feb. 1912, the insolvent mortgaged the property he had received as his share in the firm to his wife Suvati, for Rs. 84,636. This mortgage was for no consideration and was a were trick to save the property. Suvati Bai consented to keep proper accounts of the rents received and she was allowed to remain in charge of the properties.

Mr. Justice Davar had before him an allied matter in which Bamvalabh Harmukhrai a minor, sued Gopiram Harmukhai and another for partition. It was prayed that a tull inventory of the properties should be made at once.

Mr. Justice Davar appointed the first defendant to be the receiver of the properties, and he was ordered to take legal steps against Suvati Bai regarding the properties mortgaged to her by her husband.

SUIT ON PRO.-NOTE.

Shivnarayen Parbhulal was sued by Sadda Panna and Co. to recover Rs. 4,564 as the balance due on a promissory-note for Rs. 6,200.

The defendant said that the amount originally due on the note had been superseded by a subsequent agreement under which he was liable only to Rs. 2,000 and he had made part payments amounting to Rs. 1,100 and paid to the Court Rs. 848 which the defendant said was sufficient to satisfy plaintiff's claim, the written statement, however, also set out a denial of the alleged consideration of Rs. 6,200, and, if the defendant should fail in satisfying the Court as to the existence of the alleged agreement in August 1910, he would still, upon his pleadings, be entitled, subject to the provisions of the evidence Act, to give evidence of the real consideration for the promissory-note if such evidence could be used in any way, to reduce his liability.

The matter came up in the Bombay High Court before Mr. Justice Davar, who yassed judgment for the plaintiff's for Rs. 4,564. With regard to the agreement, Mr. Justice Davar formed a very strong opinion as to the faleness of the defendant's case. Mr. Justice Davar ruled that the evidence about some transactions was inadmissible.

On appeal to the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Chandavarkar their Lordships held that the evidence was admissible. Their Lordships, therefore, framed the following issues for trial in the lower Court:—(1) Whether the allegations of the defendant are true; (2) if so, what sum is the plaintiff entitled to recover from the defendant?

The costs are to be dealt with when the appeal is disposed of.

MR. GAZDAR'S APPEAL.

Before Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Rao, on Wednesday, Mr. Inverarity, appearing with Mr. Saher, presented the appeal of Mr. Shapur N. Gazdar, a shareholder in Messrs. Treacher and Company, Ltd., who had been charged at the instance of the directors of that company with defamation and insult at the annual general meeting, and who was convicted by Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, and fined Rs. 300.

The appeal was admitted.

BOMBAY HUNT.

Owing to there being a holiday yesterday, it was decided to hunt on the Wednesday instead of our usual Thursday, and I feel sure that those who came out did not regret the fact as the morning's sport was well worth going miles to get.

As someone remarked at the Meet, there were "precisely" forty people present. This, I think, was a contrast to the favourite expression of "some forty odd," and, though the attendance was smaller than usual, most of the keenest members were there; the most notable absentees being "the Captain" and his wife, who have been out, almost, if not quite, every day so far, this season. I trust it is only temporary and we hope to see them back at our next Meet.

Hounds met at Santa Cruz and moved off about ten minutes to seven, in the direction of the White House, where we found a jack who set his mask for Chuckla. After crossing the Melon Ground we turned right-handed and over Sahar Hill, across the Bomanwadi Valley towards the big wired-in enclosure. Luckily, the jack thought better of it and turned sharp, right-handed over the pipe towards the Horseshoe Valley.

At this point we were somewhat delayed while some of the hounds had to be extricated from a wire entanglement. However, thanks to the untiring energy of our Hunt staff, we were soon able to follow in the wake of hounds, who were streaming off in the direction of the Kurla-Vehar road. On reaching the road, they turned right-handed in clouds of dust, we galloped about a quarter of a mile down the road itself until the stone culvert, where the jack had left the road on the right-hand side, and after circling left-handed, re-crossed the road over the pipe and headed for the Stony Hill. Very shortly afterwards hounds, who by this time were very close up to their quarry, pulled him down in the walled-in compound close to the Ghat Kooper road.

As the morning was still young the Master decided to try the covers in the direction of Andheri, and we were fortunate in finding a jack close to the pipe-line on the far side of the Andheri road. Hounds streamed away with a beautiful burst of music, and the direction taken seemed t foretell a run to Powai, but, on reaching the little hill close to Marole Church, a check occurred, and for some time it seemed uncertain which side the jack would break; but it was shortly afterwards viewed away, making for the grasslands. A short gallop over some excellent (grassland) country took us up to the range of hills beyond the Marole Valley, and, after dashing wildly up, we were faced with the unpleasant predicament of trying to follow our gallant pack through unpleasant and impenetrable jungle, and it was only the noble chorus of music that enabled most of us to follow their direction, and we were subsequently rewarded by the joyous "who-whoops," the death knell of our gallant jack.

It was only when we started to come home we realised how far we had gone; but, thanks to the local knowledge of some of our older members, we were able to reach the Jackal Club about 10 o'clock, closely followed by the hounds, who had taken a longer route along the road.

J. C.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races will be sailed on Saturday next, all entries must reach the Honorary Secretary, Sailing Committee, before 6 p.m., to-day:—

"A" Class Race—Start 3-30 p.m.; Course—Committee Vessel; Sunk Rock, port; Mark Buoy, port; Committee Vessel; North Karanja, port; Committee Vessel; length 11·42 miles.

Metre Boat Race—Start 3 p.m.; Course—Committee Vessel; Mark Buoy, port; North Karanja, port; Committee Vessel; Turker Beacon, port; Committee Vessel; length 10·7 miles.

"B" Class Race—Start 3-10 p.m.; Course—Committee Vessel; Mark Buoy, port; Black and White Buoy, starboard; North Karanja, port; Committee Vessel; length 8·55 miles.

"C" Class Race—Start 3-20 p.m.; Course—Committee Vessel; Tucker Beacon, starboard; North Karanja, starboard; Committee Vessel; Short Course; length 6·9 miles.

The Ship's Boats' Race is timed to start at 2-50 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

MAIDANIA.

On Saturday night the management are giving a Benefit Night towards the Capt.-Scott Memorial, the proceeds of which will be remitted by cable to the Lord Mayor's Mansion House Fund. H. E. the Governor is showing his interest by kindly lending the services of his Band, and a special programme of music will be rendered by this and the Band of the 14th King's Hussars under the direction of Mr. Behr. This will give the Bombay public an opportunity to contribute towards the fund which is being raised from all parts of the Empire to perpetuate the memory of Capt. Scott and his brave companions, and we feel sure that the call will meet with hearty response.

The men of H. M. S. "Highflyer" and many others have expressed a wish to contribute towards Saturday's programme, but in the confined space of "Maidania" it has been found impossible to combine other entertainments, and amends for this are being made by arranging a musical programme such as can seldom be heard in India.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACES.

Flying Plate won by Ute.

Wednesday being a Bank holiday, the crowd that turned up to participate in the Third Day's programme of the Bombay Races were almost, if not quite, as numerous as that on Saturday last. If the takings of the Tote machines may be held as indicating the number of people present the Rs. 2,35,660 which passed through the Totalisators compared very favourably with the two or three quarter lakhs on Saturday last. It is possible however that the holiday atmosphere influenced punters and after a whole morning at home, in which to study the entries and collect the amunition they turned up at Mahaluxmi in the afternoon determined to "do or die."

Proceedings opened with the Mahaluxmi Plate for which only four horses faced the starter. Solution was made favourite and when called upon had no difficulty in winning in convincing fashion. The race served merely as a little introduction to the more knotted problem of the second event when no less than seventeen horses lined up at the starting post. Among so many it was difficult to say that any particular horse held the confidence of the public but Polish the top weight was very strongly supported and when it really came to racing he walked away from all opposition to win as he liked by five lengths. More than a few horses that might have placed in this race pulled into when it was seen that nothing would hope to beat Polish.

Moosahar was installed favourite in the Salsette Plate but did not show up in the race at all. Solar Star and Wireless were prominent throughout and it looked like a fight between the two to a finish until Sweden settled down to demonstrate that there was nothing else in the running. The biggest race of the evening the Flying Plate was again annexed by the mythical Mr. Alp when Ute won without difficulty though Kilbirnie, led as far as the bend. Lord Carlyon ran second in this race and was again seen out in the Mazagon Plate when he was asked to shoulder the heavy weight of 10st. 7lbs. The extraordinary thing was that though running for a second time and with the top weight he had no real difficulty in winning though it was only by a head. Madrina in this race carried 2lbs. overweight which little extra impost perhaps made just the fraction of a difference in the ding-dong battle she had with Lord Carlyon. The Town Plate turned out to be a gift for Mr. Goculdass' chestnut Galiard though why it should have been in it would be difficult to say. Worked out on form Galiard did not look to have much of a show. Gowahajmer was an extra but favourite for this race. Though he was with the leaders coming round the bend, that was the last that was seen of him.

In the Gaye Cup which concluded the afternoon's programme thirteen horses faced the starter. Mr. Ali Bin Talib's stable was considered to have a fair chance of annexing the prize but when it came to fighting it out in the straight Tajilmulook found a serious rival in Mr. R. R. S.'s Abdul Malik. They were locked together most of the way home and passed the judge's box a dead heat. An objection against Hill for boring was however upheld by the Stewards and the race awarded to Abdul Malik.

The following are the details of the Totalisator:—

TOTE TICKETS.

Winner	646	526	400	242	337	333	529
1st Place	294	377	330	149	327	208	211
2nd "	98	76	156	266	143	251	311
3rd "	...	92	128	96	137	74	255

TOTE TAKINGS.

	Places. Rs.	Win. Rs.
1st Race	6,110	12,090
2nd Race	17,120	19,590
3rd Race	15,170	16,990
4th Race	17,670	21,580
5th Race	16,990	21,180
6th Race	17,820	20,960
7th Race	14,440	17,950
Total	1,05,320	1,30,340

Rs. 2,35,660

Details of the racing:—

THE MAHALUXMI PLATE.—3-15 p. m. Rs. 2,000 to the winner, Rs. 500 to the second, and Rs. 250 to the third. A high weight handicap for horses which have not won flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over since 31st March, 1910. Distance—about 1 mile.

Mr. M. Goculdass's Solution, 8st. 1lb.........Hoyt 1
Mr. Frazer's Glengarry, 7st. 4lbs...............Duller 2

ALSO RAN:—Mile, 9st.; Meddling, 8st. 12lbs.

THE RACE:—Glengarry led out from Solution and Meddling. At the 6 furlongs Mile came up and displaced Meddling in the third place. Glengarry and Solution drew away from the other two and at the 4 furlongs there was a long gap between them. Nearing the bend Solution came up to Glengarry and they turned into the straight together. Solution then came away to win as it liked 3 lengths ahead of Glengarry—5 lengths between second and third—5 lengths between third and fourth.

TIME:—1min. 45secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 16-8. Places Rs. 12-8 and Rs. 18.

(Winner trained by C. Bleach.)

THE MIDGET PLATE.—3-45 p. m. Rs. 1,000 to the winner, Rs. 300 to the second, and Rs. 200 to the third. A handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,000 or over since 31st March 1910. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr. Lion's Polish, 10st. 2lbs...................Evans 1
Mr. A. J. DeSouza's Maasal, 7st. 2lbs.........Etul 2
Mr. M. Goculdass's Tonebreuse, 7st. 8lbs......Hoyt 3
Mr. S. A. Wahed's Different, 7st. 5lbs.........Zammil 4

ALSO RAN:—Malster, 9st. 8lbs.; Raspberry, 9st. 4lbs.; Brazee, 9t. 3lbs.; Tofic Pasha, 8st. 13lbs.; Castaway, 8st. 6lbs.; Burg, 8st. 4lbs.; Baldwin, 8st. 3lbs; British King, 7st. 12lbs.; Abdul Ajiz, 7st. 12lbs.; Flying Machine, 6st. 9lbs.; Beynazeer, 6st. 7lbs.; Upright, 6st 5lbs.; Mushtarak, 6st. 1lb.

THE RACE:—Brazee and Mushtarak were the first to get away but Flying Machine soon took the lead and led the field along at a rattling race. At the 3 furlongs Polish got a little nearer to the leader. Flying Machine was still leading by a couple of lengths at the 2 furlongs but approaching the bend Polish came right up and led into the straight. In the straight Flying machine was passed by Maasal and Tenebreuse. Polish went in to win by 5 lengths. Head between second and third and 2 lengths between third and fourth.

TIME:—1min. 7 4-5secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 33-8. Places Rs. 18-8, Rs. 53-8, and Rs. 46.

(Winner trained by E. H. Ames.)

THE SALSETTE PLATE.—4-15 p.m. Rs. 1,000 to the winner, Rs. 300 to the second, and Rs. 200 to the third. A high weight handicap for Arabs which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,000 or over since 31st March, 1910. Distance—about 7 furlongs.

Mr. Lion's Sweden, 8st. 12lbs...................Evans 1
Mr. S. Ebrahim's Solar Star, 7st. 2lbs..Putoosingh 2
Mr. Abdoola Faras' Wireless, 7st..............Duller 3
Mr. Ali Bin Talib's Money Gold 9st. 12lbs. Ferguson 4

ALSO RAN:—Aga, 8st. 13lbs.; Moosahar, 8st. 10lbs.; Fado, 8st. 1lb.; Harry Johnson, 8st. 1lb.; Sir Faraz, 7st. 6lbs.

THE RACE:—Solar Star led out with Sweeden. At the 4 furlongs Wireless took the lead with Solar Star, Sweden, Money Gold and Moosahar following it in the order named. Approaching the bend Sweden came up on the outside and once in the straight went ahead to win comfortably by 6 lengths. Solar Star outpaced Wireless in the run home and but passed the post only a head in front. 4 lengths between third and fourth.

TIME:—1 min. 37 4-5 secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 38. Places Rs. 17-8, Rs. 26, and Rs. 29-8.

(Winner trained by Mahomed Jamai).

THE FLYING PLATE.—4-45 p.m. Rs. 6,000 to the winner, Rs. 1,500 to the second, and Rs. 750 to the third. A handicay for horse. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr. Alp's Ute, 9st. 6lbs.........................Kuhn 1
Mr. R. R. S's Lord Carlyon, 8st. 11lbs..........Brown 2
Mr. Homi Billimoria's Hoppner, 9st. 7lbs...Hill 3
Mr. F. N. Garda's Chobham, 9st. 3lbs......Duller 3

ALSO RAN:—Lumination, 9st. 12lbs.; Taul Pry 9st. 10lbs.; Kilbirnie, 9st. 6lbs.; Watch Power, 9st. 2lbs.; Punt, 9st.; Loki, 8st. 2lbs.; and Yvette, 6st.

THE RACE:—Lumination, Chobham and Paul Pry got away in the order named. At the half mile Kilbirnie took the lead with Ute, Hoppner, Lord Carlyon and Lumination lying in the order named. Kilbirnie led up to the bend when Ute drew level and once in the straight took the lead and came away to win by a length. Kilbirnie did a way and was passed by Lord Carlyon and Hoppner. 1 length between second and third, 1 1-2 length between third and fourth.

TIME:—1 min. 1 3-5 secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 83. Places Rs. 34, Rs. 23-8, and Rs. 47.

(Winner trained by E. C. Ramshaw.)

THE TOWN PLATE.—5-15 p. m.—Rs. 2,000 to the winner, Rs. 500 to the second, and Rs. 250 to the third. A handicap for Arab ponies 14 hands and under. Distance - about 1 mile.

Mr. M. Goculdass' Galiard, 7st. 11lbs.........Hoyt 1
Mr. Sheik Suleman's Minerva, 8st. ....Brown 2
Mr. Lion's Ream, 7st.........................Harrison 3
H. H. Col. Obaidulla Khan's Singer, 8st 13lbs... Robinson 4

ALSO RAN.—Gowahajmer, 9st.; Prime Minister, 7st. 10lbs.; Moonspot, 7st. 8lbs.; Best Chance, 6st. 10lbs.

THE RACE.—After a very even start Moonspot took the lead Ream running second and Best Chance third. At the 6 furlongs Ream came to the front followed by Best Chance, Gowahajmer and Minerva. At the 3 furlongs the order was Ream, Minerva and Gowahajmer. Ream, Minerva and Galiard came into the straight together and kept level for some distance when Galiard drew away and won by 5 lengths as he liked.—6 lengths between second and third—8 lengths between 3rd and 4th.

TIME:—1 min. 52 4-5 secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 56-8. Places, Rs. 19, Rs. 31 and Rs. 32.

(Winner trained by C. B. Mahomed.)

THE MAZAGON PLATE.—5-45 p.m. Rs. 1,500 to the Winner, Rs. 400 to the second, and Rs. 200 to the third. A high weight handicap for horses which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,500 or over since 31st March, 1910. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr. R. R. S.'s Lord Carlyon, 10st. 7lbs......Brown 1
Mr. G. K.'s Madrina, 7st. 5lbs.............Ferguson 2
Mr. M. Goculdass' Borgie, 8st. 4lbs...........Hoyt 3
Mr. W. Homer's Lord Reay. 7st. 7lbs........Duller 4

ALSO RAN:—Pretty Good Sort, 9st. 8lbs.; Aqueduct, 9st. 7lbs.; Sugar Loaf, 9st. 5lbs.; Malmsey, 9st. 4lbs.; Eagle Bird, 9st. 4lbs.; Adelaide II, 8st.; Kismet, II, 7st. 2lbs.; Danseuse, 6st. 7lbs.

THE RACE:—Eagle Bird was the first to break the line closely followed by Danseuse and Madrina. At the 4 furlongs Madrina took the lead with Borgie, Danseuse, Lord Carlyon and Lord Reay lying in the order named; approaching the bend Borgie and Lord Carlyon drew level with Madrina. Lord Carlyon and Madrina went down the straight neck and neck. Lord Carlyon managed to just get home by a head.—1 1-2 lengths between second and third, head between third and fourth.

TIME:—1 min. 1 3-5 secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 56-8. Places Rs. 27, Rs. 24, and Rs. 58.

(Winner trained by T. Tingey.)

THE GAYE CUP.—6-15 p.m.—Rs. 3,000 to the winner, Rs. 750 to the second, and Rs. 350 to the third. A handicap for Arabs. Distance—About 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Mr. R. R. S.'s Abdul Malik, 9st. 7lbs.........Brown 1
Mr. Lion's Haify, 6st. 8lbs.....................Harrison 2
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's Sir Knight, 8st. 10lbs. Evans 3

ALSO RAN:—Tajilmulook, 10st.; Lord Durham, 9st. 2lbs.; Valens, 8st. 12lbs.; Rozelmulook, 8st. 11lbs.; Terror, 8st. 10lbs.; Beyrut, 8st. 7lbs.; Guinea Merchant, 8st. 3lbs.; Thulfha, 7st. 13lbs.; Polish, 7st. 12lbs.; Mexico, 7st. 7lbs.; and Last Chance, 6st.

THE RACE:—Sir Knight was the first to break the line followed by Tajilmulook. The latter soon took the lead. At the 6 furlongs Thulfha led followed by Tajilmulook and Mexico. At the half mile Tajilmulook led followed by Beyrut and Abdul Malik. Approaching the bend Haify came to the front with Beyrut. Tajilmulook took the lead in the straight but Abdul Malik challenged and the two finished a dead heat. Tajilmulook was disqualified for boring—1-2 lengths,—head.

TIME:— 2 mins. 8 2-5 secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 30-8. Places Rs. 18, Rs. 15-8 and Rs. 16-8.

(Winner trained by T. Tingay.)

4th Day

SATURDAY, 22ND FEBRUARY.

HORSES STRUCK OUT.

THE BYCULLA CLUB CUP.—Criton, Brogue, Last Call, Master Delaval, Lady Erna and Gunboat.

THE EXETER PLATE,—Criton, Franconi, Lumination, Chobham, Bombastic, Dalmetia, Bachelor's Knot, Solution, Meddling, Ute and Black Buck.

THE STAND PLATE.—Smirk, Macaun, St. Gilgen, Ballysand, Jungle Law, Transmigration and Sugar Loaf.

THE TURF CLUB CUP.—Shum Shum, Braganza, Parliament, France, Wireless, Artist, Young Salanic and Sir Visto.

THE SECOND DEALERS.—Mustapha, Wait and Look. Sydney, Lord Derby, Principal, Advocate Hoondi, Messenger, Indian Spot, Ata Allah, Punjab, Galloping Major, Jesoor and Moo-a-fij.

THE BEDOUIN PLATE.—Giliard, Agent and Sharar.

THE LILLIPUT HANDICAP PLATE.—Good Success, Real, Mubrook, Sutleg, Brandy II. and Jamal Beg.

HOCKEY AT POONA.

Divisional Finals won by 103rd Mahrattas.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 19.

The final of the Indian Army section of the Divisional Hockey tournament was played here this evening between 95th Russell's Infantry from Bombay and the 103rd Mahrattas from Ahmednagar. The game was fairly even. During the first half the 95th scored one goal to their opponents' two. In the second period the Mahrattas had things very much their own way, and added three goals to the score, and the game ended in the 103rd winning by five goals to the 95th's one goal.

Genl. Barret presented the Cup to the winners, whom he congratulated on their winning the cup for three years, though not in succession.

INTER-REGIMENTAL POLO.

Entries for Tournaments at Meerut.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BAREILLY, FEB. 19.

Five teams have entered for the Inter-Regimental Polo Tournament at Meerut. They are the King's Dragoon Guards, Inniskilling Dragoons, 8th Hussars, 13th Hussars, and 17th Lancers.

The entries for the Subaltern's Tournament have not yet closed, but the following teams have entered:—King's Dragoon Guards, Inniskillings, 13th Hussars, 17th Lancers, and 4th Batt. King's Royal Rifles.

ROYAL CALCUTTA TURF CLUB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 19.

His Majesty the King-Emperor has been pleased to grant the title of "Royal" to the Calcutta Turf Club.

PLAGUE IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay city reported from 6 a.m. on the 18th February to 6 a.m. on the 19th February:—

	Attacks	Deaths.
Total	6	3
Total mortality for to-day from all causes	...	77

Our Bhavnagar correspondent writes that a meeting in honour of Mr. Rewa Shanker Jagjiwandas of Bombay, who gave great assistance during the recent famine, was held at Botad, on Sunday evening, when the Maharaja Saheb of Bhavnagar presided. The Maharaja Saheb, in reply to an address read by Mr. Champaklal Chhaganlal, said that the State has now made provision against such untoward events in the future; and their trouble, in years of famine, would not henceforth be so great.

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GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

The Elections for the Prussian Diet.

BERLIN, JAN. 31.

The anouncement has just been made public that the elections for the Prussian Chamber of Deputies will take place in the middle of May. Consequently, the different Parties have only some three months in which to make the necessary preparation for the coming political fray.

The political situation has been to a certain extent, cleared up by the decisions reached at the recent meetings of the Socialist and Democratic Parties. The "Berliner Tageblatt," the organ of the most advanced section of the Liberal Party, recently suggested that the Democratic Party should make common cause at the elections, not with the National Liberal Party, which respresents Liberalism in its more moderate forms, but with the Social Democrats. But at the meetings of the Socialists and Democratic Parties, it was clearly shown that the alliance, of which the "Berliner Tageblat" is so ardent a partisan, is frankly impossible. The terms proposed by the Socialists for an alliance with the Democrats were of so humiliating and impossible a character as to render it absolutely impossible for the Democratic Party to accede to them. At a meeting of the Party in Berlin, the Democrats decided unanimously not to place their necks under the yoke proposed by the Socialists, but to endeavour to come to some sort of an arrangement with the National Liberals with regard to the elections in different parts of the country.

As a matter of fact, even before this decision was reached at the official meetings of the Parties, these two political sections had already arranged a modus vivendi for some of the different constituencies. As this decision has been warmly welcomed by the larger section of the Liberal Press, it is to be expected that these two sections of Liberalism will join forces throughout the country on the occasion of the coming elections. In certain districts, notably in Schleswig-Holstein, it has proved impossible for these two groups to come to terms. Consequently in these constituencies, the National Liberals intend making common cause with the Moderate Conservatives. The general policy of the Liberals at this election will be to go to the polls against the Social Democrats,—who do not play a very important part in this struggle—on the one hand, and against the powerful Conservative organisation, on the other. It is more than probable that the Conservatives will in many cases, make common cause with the Catholic Centre, but this co-operation between the two great parties of the Block is hardly likely to be so extensive as was the case in the last Reichstag elections. Apparently the Social Democrats will be left to fight their own battle alone. Finally, in those provinces where there is a mixed population of Germans and Poles, more especially in the provinces of Polen and West Prussia, the German parties will join forces against the Poles, quite irrespective of political opinion, much in the same manner as usually takes place at the election for the Reichstag.

Much less uncertainty prevails as to the probable outcome of this political struggle than in the case of the Reichstag elections. As a result of the agreement made between the National Liberals and the Democrats, the Conservatives are sure to lose some seats, probably Gorlitz in Silesia, where the National Liberals formerly made common cause with the Conservatives, but where, on this occasion the two sections of the Liberal Party will fight side by side. Nevertheless, it is impossible for the Conservatives to encounter very heavy losses. If we estimate that the Conservatives and their allies the Free Conservatives, lose altogether some 20 seats, we shall be taking the outside margin. Consequently, the Conservatives, and the Catholic Centre still have every possibility of securing a majority in the Prussian Chamber of Deputies. In fact, the help of the Free Conservatives should secure for them a very substantial majority. A majority of the Liberal Parties, such as exists at present in the Reichstag, seems, on the other hand, quite out of the question. National Liberals, Democrats and Social Democrats together are scarcely likely to secure one third of the seats in the Prussian Chamber of Deputies. At the present moment the Social Democrats are in possession of six seats; under the most favourable circumstances, they can hardly hope to have more than ten. And it will be scarcely possible for ten of them to make more noise in the Prussian Diet than do the six already established there.

EUROPEAN CAPITAL IN AMERICAN SHARES.

As might have been expected, the answers to the question put by the "New York Times" to the American Companies concerning the amount of their capital registered as being the property of persons living in other countries, revealed a very large sum. It is evident that the participation of foreign capital in American shares has greatly increased of late years, although, for special reasons, a retrograde movement is shown in certain companies. The figures for 1906 show how popular the shares of the United States Steel Corporation were at that time in Europe; there were then nominally some 180 1-8 million dollars of this stock in European hands; at the present moment this quantity has been reduced to 156 1-2 million dollars. In like manner the shares of the Illinois Central Railroad Co. show a backward moment; in the year 1900 European capitalists owned shares in this company to the value of 24 1-2 million dollars, whereas at the present movement they only possess stock amounting to 18 1-2 million dollars. On the other hand, all other shares show an increased participation on the part of European capitalists. In the case of some companies, it was not possible to ascertain to what nationality their foreign subscribers belonged. But in those cases where more accurate details were available, it is interesting to observe to what extent the different countries of Europe are shareholder in American stocks. Great Britain stands far ahead of all its neighbours with an investment of nearly 183 million dollars in American companies. Strangely enough the next country on the list is Holland with more than 71 million dollars, more than half of which is invested in industrial undertaking. This shows that the old wealth of this country is obliged to find an investment in foreign lands, owing to the dearth of home industrial undertakings. The third place is occupied by Germany with 26 1-2 million dollars. Of this amount but a small percentage is invested in industrial undertakings, mines, petroleum companies, tramway, and gas and electric lighting companies. The bulk of the amount is concentrated in railways, more American railway shares being in German hands than in those of Dutchmen. Whereas, France runs Germany close with 21 1-4 million dollars invested in American companies, the remaining countries of Europe only own American shares to the value of 9 1-2 million dollars. All these figures only deal with the duly registered European holders of American shares. It is, however, well-known that European speculators play a great part on the New York stock market, and that among such speculators German operators occupy a prominent position.

GERMAN COLLIERIES IN 1912.

Last year showed a record in the output of our German collieries, the total reaching the enormous figures of 177 million tons, this shows an increase compared with the previsons year of more than 16 million tons, a figure which has never before been known. During the years 1908 and 1909 the coal demands of Germany were about 148 1-2 to 149 million tons. Then came, as one thought, an exceptional boom, so that the output for the year 1910 amounted to close on 153 million tons, and for the year 1911, to 160 3-4 million tons. But even these figures sink into insignificance when compared with the output for the last 12 months.

It is specially worthy of note that nearly the whole output found a market within the Empire itself. Despite the influence on export possibilities caused by the Belgian coal strike in 1912 and the still more important English strike, the German export only increased to the extent of one quarter of the increased demand above indicated. Germany only had to deal with one small strike in the Ruhr district during the last year, and this disturbance only lasted from the 11th to the 20th of March. The increased prices consequent on coal strikes in other countries have enabled Germany to dispose of the already mentioned increased output at excellent prices. The situation of the coal markets of the world seemed to justify the coal syndicate in again increasing its prices for all deliveries after April 1st 1913. But the Prussian Trade Minister was against this policy, and refused to allow the fiscal mines to renew their sales agreement with the syndicate. This threat of lower prices has however, hitherto had no effect. On the contrary, the demand is so great that the railways cannot deliver orders fast enough. Unless large consignments of coal arrive from foreign countries to Germany, our German collieries, especially those in the Ruhr district, are likely to continue to do the same good business, or even to record a still greater boom.

MUSICAL LIFE IN BERLIN.

The new Deutsche Opernhaus in Charlottenburg is now in full swing. It is probably the largest popular operatic undertaking on an artistic basis that has hitherto been called into being. The house can accommodate no less than 2500 persons. Naturally the task of filling a vast auditorium of this description imposes severe work on the singers engaged. The fact that this theatre is always well-attended, and that all the seats are frequently sold out, is a clear proof that there is a demand for an artistically-managed opera house at popular prices. So great is this demand that there is usually not a seat to be had for the cheap Sunday matinees. Herr Harman, the manager, has made a start with a sound repertoir: the "Marriage of Figaro" and "Fidelio", Weber's "Oberon" and Lortzing's "Zar and Zimmermann" were the first operas produced at the new house; and now we are to have Eugen d'Albert's effective musical drama 'Tiefland," a work which was long on the bills of the Komische Oper, since deceased. Recently the Deutsche Opernhaus produced its first original work in the form of Hoesel's "Wieland der Schmidt." Hoesel has here dealt with the libretto with which Richard Wagner was long occupied, and which, when he finally gave up composing, he vainly endeavoured to interest other composers in, notably Liszt. When Hoesel undertook the work of composing the music for this legend, he thought himself obliged to make use of Wagner's scenario and to mould his music on Wagnerian lines. The result is that "Wieland" proves to be an orthodox Wagnerian drama, quite in accordance with the principles and forms advocated by the Beyreuth Master. But much as we all admire Wagner, we do not necessarily feel called upon to admire his imitators, however, great the skill with which they may accomplish their task. Wegner's methods as interpreted by the Great Master himself and followed by his most gifted imitators always remained two different things, and despite the undoubted talent with which Hoesel controls his orchestra and develops his instrumentation, the work remains an artistic failure. Nevertheless, the opera reveals a certain amount of dramatic power, which was duly appreciated by the audience present.

The second private opera house in Berlin, the "Kurfurstenoper" under the direction of Palry, has undoubtedly been extremely lucky. In the first place, it had a long run with the highly effective "Kuhreigen" by Wilhelm Kienzl, the composer of "Evengelimann"; and now that this opera has finally come to an end, the house has scored a new triumph with Alfred Kaisers "Stella maris". The libretto deals with a Breton fisher tragedy, and the music is composed in accordance with the powerful and effective methods of the young Italian school, and is consequently, greatly in accordance with public taste. And in the end it is the public which is the decisive factor, not in artistic but in financial success.

With regard to concerts, the most interesting event of the season took place not in Berlin, but outside. Felix Weingarther, the former conductor of the Imperial Opera House, was prohibited by the law courts from conducting in Berlin or within 30 kilometers of that town for a certain number of years. His answer was to organise a series of concerts at Furstenwalde. Furstenwalde is a little town half way between Berlin and Frankfort on the Older, and consequently just beyond the limit imposed by the legal decision in question. Here in the great Hall of this little town which is usually given up to balls, private theatrical entertainments and other festivities of a kindred nature, Weingarther conducted all Beethoven's symphonies in the course of five concerts, and he succeeded in inducing vast number of Berlin music lovers to undertake the tedious journey to Furstenwalde for the sake of hearing him conduct. And they did not come in vain. The Bluthner Orchestra on which Weingartner depended, is wellknown for its excellent qualities, but nobody really anticipated that it would be capable of such work as Weingartner succeeded in getting out of it. The net result was that Weingartner had as great a triumph in Furstenwalde as he had formerly in Berlin.

L. ASCH.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON'BLE A. HILL TREVOR COMMANDING.

Bombay, 20th February, 1913.

67. Parades.—Saturday 22nd instant, at 5 p. m. 15 pr. Gun Drill Town Hall Compound.

Practice.—Monday 24th instant, No. 2 Company P. V A. will carry out Instructional practice from 10 inch B. L. at Mahaluxmi 6 rounds will be fired. Parade at Mahaluxmi at 10 a. m.

Dress:—Khaki, helmets, (Khaki Shirts to be worn).

Squad. Drills, Rifle exercises and Musketry Instruction.

Parades will be held on Thursdays in the Town Hall Compound at 7 p. m. Commencing on Thursday, 27th February.

Dress:—Khaki and Caps, Rifles and side Arms.

Members entering for the Hamilton Shield Competition should attend these parades.

Hamilton Shield Competition. This competition will be held on Saturday 29th March in the Town Hall Compound at 5 p. m.

Details can be seen at Headquarters.

Gun Drill.—15 pr. Gun Drill will be held in the Town Hall Compound every Tuesday Morning at 7 a. m. Commencing from Tuesday 25th inst. Members requiring Gun Drills for Efficiency requirements should attend these parades.

(Sd.) E. P. GUDLIP, Captain, R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

There will be a Spoon Competition on the G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Range at Kopar on Sunday the 23rd 1913.

Distance 800, 900 and 1000 yards.

Trains leave Colaba at 6-30 a. m. and Victoria Terminus 6-15 a. m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. SIR HENRY PROCTER, A.D.C., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 20th Feb., 1913.

1. An Instructional Class is held daily at the Riding School for N.-C. Officers who are sitting for their Proficiency Examination, about the middle of March next.

2. On Friday, the 21st inst. the Corps will take part in a combined parade, with H. E the Governor's Bodyguard. Rendezvous at Church Gate Station, at 7-30 a.m. punctually. Dress—Drill Order, Khaki, Carbines, Swords and Bandoliers.

3. Members are reminded that the Annual Camp of Exercise will open at Santa Cruz on Saturday, 22nd February, and will continue until Monday, March 10th, when the Annual Inspection will be held by the G. O. C. Commanding the 6th Division. The Officer Commanding hopes that there will be a large attendance throughout the whole of the training in camp, so as to prepare for a satisfactory inspection on the final day.

Members attending camp will be provided with fodder, grass and crushed oats throughout the camp, free of charge.

The cost of messing in camp will not exceed Rs. 2-8 per head per diem, inclusive.

Canteen liquors will be provided at actual cost, plus a small allowance for the barman, and necessary expenses.

For those members who do not wish to furnish their tents arrangements can be made for furnishing them through Messrs. Jaffer Suleman and Co. at a cost of Rs. 12 per head.

All table crockery and bath tubs will be provided by the Corps, so that there may be no necessity for members to bring their own.

The Annual Sports will be held on Saturday, March the 8th, at Santa Cruz. Full details will be posted on the notice boards as soon as the camp assembles.

The Corps Competitions will be run off during camp. Full particulars will be supplied to members in the course of the week.

The B. B and C. I. Railway Company will make the usual concession to the Corps during the whole period of camp, viz, season tickets for Rs. 5. A deposit of Re. 1 will be charged in addition to Rs. 5, the former being refunded on the 11th March next, on the surrender of the expired ticket, otherwise it will be forfeited. Application should be made at the Season Ticket Office, Church Gate Station.

HORSES' STABLE KIT.

Members should provide their horses with a warm rug, and a heel rope with shackle, to enable them to be picketed under the trees at the north end of the camp.

(Sd.) D. W. WILSON, Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay L. Horse.

KARACHI NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, FEB. 13.

We are gradually awakening from our winter sleep, and the advent of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay in our midst recently created an unusual stir throughout the Province, regarding which your special correspondent has chronicled all the leading events. The gradually lengthening days are now enabling us to do many things which for want of daylight we could not do earlier this year, though the recent shorter evenings have not been wanting in some amusements "pour passer les temps."

THE TROOPSHIPS.

The unusually lengthy sojourn of some of the Royal Marine troopships in this harbour has served to enliven the place, for some of the ships were very hospitable in getting up "at homes" and dances on board, and in return, folks here arranged several dances in the Gymkhana, which the sailor men greatly enjoyed.

FANCY DRESS DANCE.

One of the most enjoyable functions of this kind was the Fancy Dress Dance at the Gymkhana, which was more largly attended than any such dance in recent years. A noticeable feature was the large proportion of persons in costume, and the number and variety of the men's dresses. A very excellent dress, got up to the life, was that of "Johnny Walker" in the person of W. Gartley. Mr. Ravenscrop as cupid did great damage with his little bow and arrow; numerous Pierrotts and Pierrettes were handsome and bewitching; Egyptian and Persian ladies mingled with Italian and Spanish shepherdesses; while dignified Pathans and Arabs looked on, and anon were drawn into the motley crowd of dancers. The fun was fast and furious, and the cold night served to enhance the pleasures of the ballroom, which was not empty till after 3 a.m.

RINKING AND THE GRAND BAL MASQUE.

During this cold season rinking at the Electric Palace has been very popular, as the floor has been much improved, and Tommy Atkins especially has been seen in increased numbers enjoying this form of exercise. The Grand Bal masque which was recently announced, was a great success, as it attracted a larger number of spectators than has ever been seen at the Rink though the performers were not as many as on some former occasions. The following programme was carried out under the supervision of a judging committe, consisting of some ladies and gentlemen from the leading members of society.

1. Grand March—Free skating—All the skaters were paired, and skated six times round the arena, in procession.

2. Pair skating competition—Lady and gentleman. The prize, a Mocha set, was won by Miss Scot McKenzie, who had for her partner Mr. Lawton.

3. Best lady's costume competition—The prize, a silver wrist watch, was deservedly won by Miss L. Wyse as a Windmill.

4. Least expensive but most effective lady's costume competition.—The prize, a Japanese writing set, was won by Miss R. Wyse as a Billiard Table.

5. Best lady novice skater who has learnt to skate in the Royal Skating Rink this season.—The prize was won by Mrs. Zigenspeck.

6. Cheapest effective gentleman's dress.—The prize, a vacuum flask, was unanimously won by Mr. Lawton of the N.-W. Railway, who appeared as the rider of an ingeniously contrived horse, whose movements brought down the house (as well as some of the skaters!) Only a good skater and a first-class clown could have played such antics hampered by an enormous basket erection. The rider's dummy legs defied all laws of anatomy and caused much hilarity.

7. One mile race—Handicap open to all comers—The prize, a silver cigarette case, was easily won by Mr. Swamvur, who was the winner of this same competition last year.

A special prize for a 1-2 mile race, open to members of the Sind Club and Karachi Gymkhana, was given by one of the judges and won easily by Mr. Lawton.

At midnight all the skaters unmasqued, and the two "lucky number" prizes were picked out of all the tickets bought during the evening; and the winners were: 1st prize, Mr. Rupchand; 2nd prize, unclaimed. Mrs. M. de P. Webb then presented the prizes, after which ordinary skating for all went on for some time.

A PAGAL GYMKHANA.

A pagal gymkhana held on the polo ground was well attended. Many children were among the spectators and they appeared to enjoy the fun keenly. A novel and entertaining programme had been arranged by Mr. J. Mitchell, and, except for one event which failed to fill, the entries were numerous enough to indicate appreciation of the sport. At the conclusion of the programme, Mrs. Shaw handed the prizes to the winners and was given three cheers. Results:—

First Event—Bicycle Potato Race—1st, Mr. Whitehouse; 2nd, Mr. Grayburn. Also ran: Capt. East, Mr. Walker, Mr. Harris, Capt. Dill and Mr. Litchfield.

Second Event—Runway Stakes—Gentlemen to ride (on lady's saddle) to their partners and dismount. Ladies to mount and complete the course accompanied by their partners running alongside.—Cancelled owing to lack of entries.

Third Event—Pears' Soap Race—Gentlemen with hair ruffled and tie disarranged to ride to their partners and dismount. Ladies to complete their partner's toilet, who will then remount and return to the starting post. First in with hair properly brushed, tie properly tied, and face properly washed and dried to win.—1st, Miss Stuart Hunter and Mr. J. Mitchell. Also ran: Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy, Mrs. Hopper and Mr. F. J. de Verteuil, Miss E. Herman and Mr. T. J. Mackenzie, Capt. and Mrs. Bower, Mrs. Stephen and Capt. Fenning, Miss D. Stephen and Capt. Blunt, Miss Stephen and Mr. B. C. Lousada, Mrs. Pengelly and Mr. H. M. Mules, Mrs. Huleatt and Mr. Whitehouse.

Fourth Event—Ball and Bucket Race—Gentleman to start with two tennis balls and gallop past a couple of buckets, endeavouring to drop a ball into each one. He will then gallop on past his partner, who will throw a ball for him to catch, which ball he will endeavour to drop into the third bucket. Competitors not galloping will be disqualified.—1st, Miss Mules and Mr. J. Mitchell. Also ran: Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy, Miss Stephen and Capt. Fenning, Mrs. Pearson and Captain G. Bower, Mrs. Murray and Mr. R. Thorburn, Miss D. Stephen and Mr. B. C. Lousada, Mrs. Bower and Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Huleatt, Mrs. Webb and Capt. Blunt, Miss Hearson and Mr. Wood, Miss Ellinger and Mr. Gauntlett, Mr. and Mrs. Grayburn, Mrs. Pengelly and Mr. Mules.

Fifth Event—Chicken Race—Gentlemen to catch their respective chickens and hand the same to their partners, who will run with them to the winning post. First in with correct chicken to win.—1st Miss Herman and Capt. East. Also ran: Miss D. Stephen and Mr. Digby Beste, R.I.M., Mrs. Bower and Capt. Fenning, Miss Hearson and Mr. J. Mitchell, Miss Stephen and Captain Blunt, Mrs. Huleatt and Mr. Whitehouse, Mrs. Webb and Mr. Nicholson, Miss Reed and Mr. Beaumont. Mr. and Mrs. Grayburn, Mrs. Pengelly and Mr. Mules, Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy, Miss Webb and Mr. Gaunlett.

Sixth Event,—Goatherd Stakes—Teams of three ladies' nomination. Each team will be provided with a goat and sticks. The team first getting their goat into the pen will win. Competitors must not dismount except to pick up their sticks if they drop them.—1st, Mr. Whitehouse, Capt. Bower and Mr. Huleatt, nominated by Mrs. Bower. Also ran: Capt. Salusbury, Mr. Grayburn and Mr. Mitchell; Mr. Pengelly, Mr. H. M. Mules and Captain Dill; Mr. Thorburn and Mr. K. J. Nicolson, Mr. Whitehouse, Captain Bower and Mr. Huleatt; Captain Fenning, Captain Blunt and Mr. K. Walker; Mr. T. Mackenzie, Mr. French and Mr. de Verteuil.

THE ANARCHIST AND HIS BOMB.

The authorities here were lately much agitated over the story of the finding of a bomb on the banks of the Lyari in the vicinity of the City and near a Hindu temple, the occupant of which was a Bhrahmin mendicant. The Mahomedan informant told with much dramatic detail the story of his having come across, in a railway carriage of a train coming to Karachi, the would-be anarchist who, he said, had been making enquiries regarding the movements of H. E. the Governor while in the Province; and then of having subsequently tracked his man to this temple. On information given to the police the temple was surrounded and the man arrested, and on search a small tin box, containing some ingredients such as nails and pins, etc., was found partly imbedded in the ground. Subsequent searching enquiry resulted in the discovry that the whole story was a grotesque fabrication, and the Karachi public are rejoiced to know that this loyal City has, after all, not given refuge to an anarchist.

GYMKHANA TENNIS.

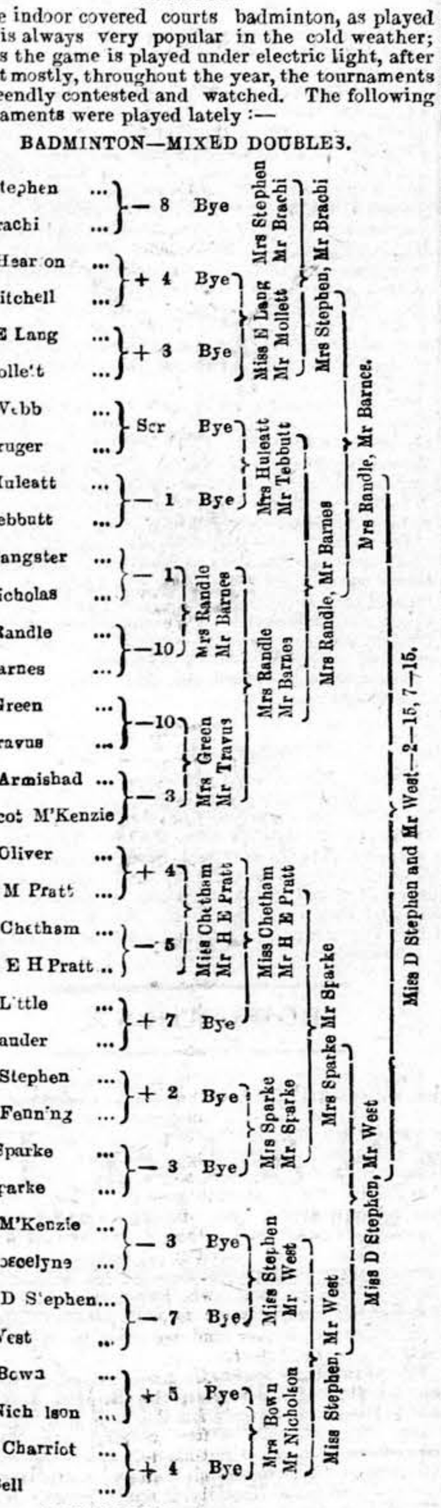
The Gymkhana have been very active lately in getting up tournaments.

The one-day American Tennis Tournament at the Gymkhana attracted very large entries. It was played off on Saturday. The players were so numerous that they were divided into two groups, who played out on the American system—everybody playing everybody in their respective groups. The best score was made in group No. 1, by Mrs. M. de. P. Webb and Mr. Travers, who were minus 30 and who won 27 games. In the second group Mrs. Huleatt and Mr. Tebbutt, who were minus 15, won 26 games. The winners will play each other, the final being the best of three sets, one day next week.

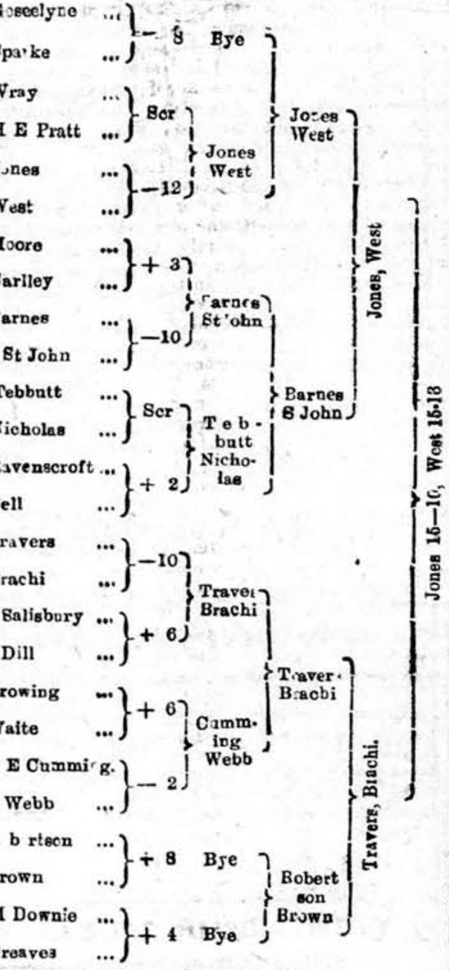
BADMINTON.

The indoor covered courts badminton, as played here, is always very popular in the cold weather; and as the game is played under electric light, after sunset mostly, throughout the year, the tournaments are keendly contested and watched. The following tournaments were played lately:—

BADMINTON—MIXED DOUBLES.



BADMINTON—MEN'S DOUBLES.



The games in the semi-finals and finals were of quite a high order and were very keenly contested before a very large number of spectators.

THE REHATSEK BEQUEST.

The late Professor Edward Rehatsek left Rs. 38,000, in Government Promissory notes for the benefit of Primary Education. The chief condition of the bequest is that the interest of the said sum is to be spent in monetary prizes to deserving students:—selection of the schools to be helped annually being left to the Executor. Last year (i. e. 1912) after defraying the necessary maintenance charges, I was able to distribute Rs. 1,225 as under:—Weslyan Mission School, through Mr. James MacDonald, J. P., Rs. 60; Miss Millard's School for the Blind, through Mr. J. MacDonald, Rs. 60; East Indian Association, through Mr. J. L. Britto, Rs. 75; Rokde School, Rs. 50; Society for the Promotion of Education amongst the masses, through Mr. N.G. Welinker, M.A., L L. B., Rs. 100; Students L. & S. Society's Schools, through Mr. Ramdutt V. Desai, M.A., L.L.B., Rs. 200; Prabhu Seminary (through Mr. Ramdutt V. Desai, M. A., L. L. B., Rs. 100; Bombay Municipal Schools (through the Secretary) Rs. 400; Anjuman-i-Islam Schools, Rs. 180. Total Rs. 1,225. My thanks are due to the various gentlemen for kindly helping me in the distribution of this sum.

(Sd.) N. V. MANDLIK,
Executor, Rehatsek Estate.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street, London. Established over 85 years.

C&B POTTED MEATS.

15 VARIETIES.
ALL DELICIOUS AND APPETISING.
GAME, HAM, CHICKEN AND TONGUE, ETC., ETC.

Prepared by a celebrated Chef under ideal conditions of cleanliness and selection.
IN GLASS, TINS AND WHITE JARS.

ONE OF THE BEST OF
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED TABLE DELICACIES.
AGENTS FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

BY APPOINTMENT
To H.M. THE KING.

HIGH COURT—FEB. 20.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr Justice Chandavarkar.

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

19-12, 1160-10 Payne and Co, Rahim Vally Mahomed vs N J Gamadia and another, Bicknell M R and Co, Payne and Co.
31-12, 288-03 Ardeshir R D and Co, Ebji Umersey vs Jayrajal Lakminarayen and another, Malvi H M and R.
55-12, 1043-11 Payne and Co, the New Piece Goods Bazars Co Ltd vs. Jivabhai Vadilal, Edgelow G W and Co.
66-12 461-12 Payne and Co, Witbaldas Gocaldas vs Joonimal Hargopal Poongla, Motichand and D.
67-12, 23-12 D J Mastri, Luxmon Jayram vs. Radhabai widow, Captain and V.
69-12, 264-11 Dubash and Co, Narsey Virji vs Alfred H Harrison, Patell and E.
70-12 Payne and Co, Jan Mahomed Rahimtoola and Co vs Karimbhoy Salehbhoy and others Edgelow G W and Co.
71-12, 311-12 Payne and Co, Mulraj Khattau vs The Bank of India Ltd, and others Craigie B and Co, Bhaishanker K and G, Motichand and D.
72-12, 311-12 Craigie B and Co, The Bank of India Ltd. vs Naranji Dwarkadas and others, Bhaishanker K and G, Motichand and D, Payne and Co.
74-12, 272-11 Mulla and M, Burjorji Ruttonji Bomanji vs Bhaawandas Parashram, Tyabji D and Co.
19-12, 184-12 Mulla and M, Bawa Miya Pir Bara Miya vs Pir Abdul Kadar Pir Dada Miya and others, Payne and Co.
65-12 Wadia G and Co, Tricumdas Mills Co Ld vs The Lakhmidas Khemji Spg and Wg Co Ld.

(Before the Hon'ble Justice Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.)
Long Cause.

287-11 Edgelow G W and Co, Bai Mani widow vs Virjiwandas Dhanji and another, Bicknell M R and Co.
453-12 Dastur and Co, Meghji Virji vs Hansraj Hirji, Motichand and D.
258-11 Motichand and D, Keshowlal Chotalal vs Dossabhai Abhechand Surajmal and Co.
853-12 Nadirsha and D, Goolam Hossein Haji Musa vs Haji Sidick Haji Samar, Ragh N and Co, Malek and T.
162-10 F P Pavri, T P Pavri vs Hirankhia Hanmanbux
632-10 Edg. G W and Co, Lalubbai Nanabhai vs Jamnadas Manji, S A Tyabji
619-12 Amin and D, Havisil Karim Shaikh and another vs Fatmabai widow, Forbes and Co
708-12 Vachha and Co; Yeshwant Bhicaji Contractor vs Madhavdas Gocuidas Lilachar Pasha, Edgelow G W and Co
1210 12 Sham M and B, Khondoo Sidoo Pople vs Bai Laloo, Manch and N.
1060-09 Mirza M and M. R B Chokshi vs R B Chokshi Jeh G and B, Meht and D.
471-17092-12, Motichand and D, N R Jaikar vs Rajaram Bapuji, Hiralal and Co
871-12 Chitnis M and K, Ahmed Jamal vs Mahomed Ibrahim, Mulla and M.
1017-11 Ardeshir H D and Co Chotalal Malchand vs L P M Gomes, Payne and Co.
605-224°1-12 Crawford B and Co, The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay vs Sir Adamji Peerbhoy Kt and others, Edgelow G W and Co.
815-12 Unwalla and P, Jusbaj Foaji vs Abdul Rehman Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed, Payne and Co.
845-12 Payne and Co, Karsan Fakira vs Motiram Jaikisandas, Mulla and M.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

107-09 Payne and Co, Haji Gulam Mahomed Azam vs the B Bayand P S N Co Ld and another, Crawford B and W.
525-12 Jehangir M and S, Tullockchand Kehand Nockamchand vs Noramanbux Ramcoover, Motichand and D.
539-12 Mulla and M, Radhakisandas Dwarkadas vs Motilal Gupchand, Mulji K and H
577-11 Daphtary F and D, The Indian Specie Bank Ltd vs Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Mahomed Ardesher H D and Co, Jehangir M and S.
784 12 Smetham B and Co, Beramji Bomanji vs M M Dubash, Forbes and Co.
290-11 Edgelow G W and Co, The Gujerat Gining and Mfg Co Ltd vs R D Sethna, Payne and Co
724-12 Dubash and A, Bhojilal Magonlal vs Ranchhordas Varji Wandhe, Hiralal and Co Edg G W and Co
578-09 Nanu H and Co, Ibrahim Abdulally Moochalla vs C Chajanlal and Co, Madh K and C, Manch and N
533-12 Tyabji D and W, Jutram Kedarnath vs Gajjimal Chiranjilal, Motichand and D
455-11 Muller and M, Adamji Anmarbhoy vs Abdeally Sookmanji, Payne and Co
991-12 Payne and Co, Lipton Ltd vs Bikson and Co Mat J and M
4-12 Manekial and T, Hiralal Hurgiwan and others vs Purshotum Potamber, Ragh Bh and N
970-11 Ragh B and N, Radhabai vs Valibai, Maneklal and T
834-12 Payne and Co, Bhowanidas Veramal and Co vs Hakinji Tajbhoy, Jeh and S
642-11 Payne and Co, R D Sethna vs Rabiabai, Forbes and Co
891-12 Mulla and Co Abdul Aziz Valli Mahomed vs Khatizabin Tyabji D and Co.
1030-12 Motichand and D Chunilal Motichand vs Jejibhai Bhagwan and another Purmanand and Co.
685-12 Ard H D and Co Dinbai vs Basil Norman Lang Post R K and Co F P Pavri Edg. G W and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.)
Long Causes.

1321-12 Edg G W and Co, Jivraj Nersey vs Damji Heerji, Ardeshir H D and Co.
283-11 In person, V Kadar Mohidin Rowter vs S N Nama Mahomed, Edg G W and Co.
315-11 Ragh B and N, Narsu Achappa vs Rajammabai widow, Khun L and M,
743-12 Surajmal and Co, Jayroop Caston and Co vs Kapaji Dollaji and Co. Mehta and D
426-12 Dubash and P Bai Khetibai vs Lakhamsey Mohansey and others, Surajmal and Co.
320-11446 Surajmal and Co, Motichand Jamnadas vs Sunderji Girdhar, Motichand and D.
953-12 Shroff D and D, Bai Jamnabai vs Lakhmidas Pragji.
937-12 Mehta and D, Narayan Babaji Javke vs Gunpat Babaji Javke Sm B and Co
819-12 Madh K and Co, Gocaldas Karsondas vs Valibai Unwalla and P.
948-11 Mat J and M, Haridas Valji vs Valji Juma Alias Chaturbhoy Chit M and K, Dik D and S
1061-12 Tyabji D and Co, B P Mantri vs S B Rawoot Little and Co.
656-12 Bhai K and G, Dewan Bahadur Kasturchand Abirchand vs Goolabchand Moonalal and Co Payne and Co.
479-12 Ragh W and Co The Advocate General of Bombay vs Buldeo Ruderam Tyabji D and Co.
1057-12 Payne and Co Marker Printer and Co. vs Haji Ahmadbin Mansoor Ackar Motichand and D.
287-12 Ard H D and Co Raichand Gladharilal vs Haridas Ranchhodmat J and M Ragh N and and Co.
630-12 Ragh N and Co Devkarandas Ramcoover vs Damji Hirji Ard. H D and Co
304-12 Unwalla and P Sidick Hai Allarakhia vs Messrs Motichand Davidas Edg E W and Co,
887-12 Vachha and Co Ranchod Ajubbai vs Michael and Co Pest R K and Co
66-12 Little and Co The London County and Westminster Bank and Co vs The Bank of Bombay Crawford and Co.
1353-12 Mulji K and T Bai Nangavri vs Mahomed Hoosein Tharia Topan Cap and V.
1305-12 Captain and V Mahomed Hossen Taria Topan vs Bai Nandagavri Mulji K and T.

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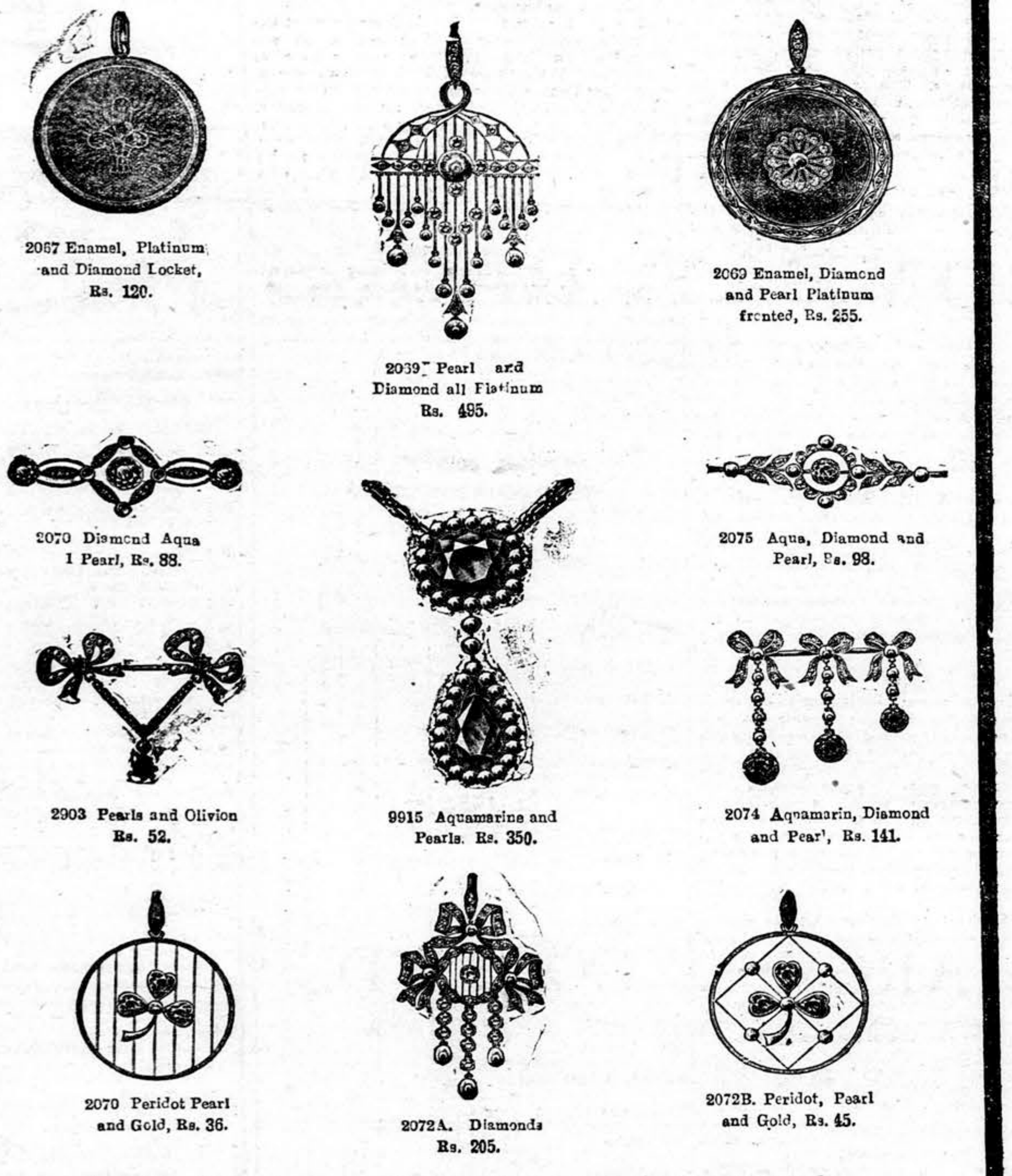

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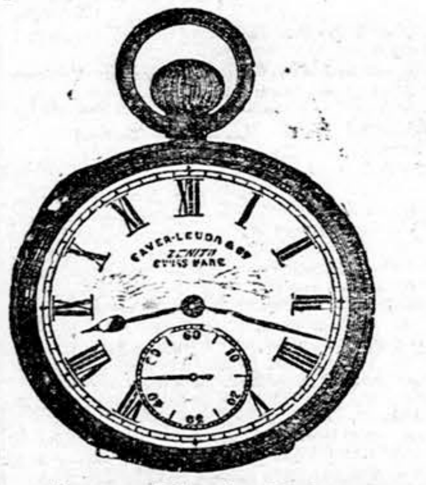

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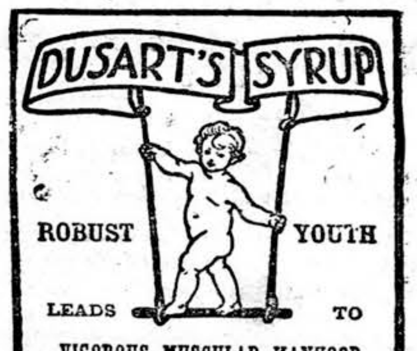

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